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THE JAPANESE REBELLION.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 10th inst., arrived here yesterday morning. Although some portion of the news has been anticipated, the details which she brings are of marked interest and importance. The *Fulton* arrived off Southampton on the night of the 6th.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

Capitulation Entered Into—Interesting Intelligence.

Sicily presents the point of most intense interest. GARIBALDI's progress towards the complete expulsion of the reigning power is watched with eager satisfaction in every part of Europe. We reprint in another part of this morning's TIMES the very full and graphic report of his proceedings, from the hour of his landing on the coast down to the suspension of hostilities after the capture of Palermo, which appears in the columns of the London *Times*, from its special correspondent. It is the only complete narrative of these important incidents which has been published, and is probably the most authentic that will ever be written.

The latest intelligence from Palermo adds little to our stock of positive information. Advices from Turin to the 9th of June announce that the Government General LETIZIA had *capitulated*, his troops being allowed to embark with their arms and baggage. They were to encamp, until their embarkation, on Mount Pellegrino, the fort of Castellmare to remain in the keeping of the English Admiral until the evacuation should be effected. The *Globe*, of Saturday evening, announces, in a dispatch from Turin, that GARIBALDI has appointed a Provisional Government: Baron PISANO, Minister of Foreign Affairs; CRISPI, Home Office and Finance; ORSINI, (a Sicilian,) Secretary of War; Abbé COLIGNO, Religious Worship. It is positively asserted that GARIBALDI has found £960,000 in the treasury, but he had likewise ordered an extraordinary levy, and had issued many decrees for energetically carrying on the war. One of GARIBALDI's proclamations threatens with heavy punishment those who should commit theft or assassination.

A Paris telegram says it was believed that hostilities would not be resumed at Palermo. The authorities were engaged in devising the means for preventing the further effusion of blood. It was on the 30th of May that GARIBALDI went on board the *Hannibal* British man-of-war, to meet the Neapolitan delegate charged to demand an armistice. The conditions were, 1st The retention of their respective positions by both parties; 2d, Liberty to attend to the wounded, and to remove them on board the fleet; 3d, Permission to supply provisions to the hospital for the poor; 4th That the Municipality should address to the Royal Commissioner a petition for the concession of such reforms and institutions as might be necessary for the country. The first three points were consented to by GARIBALDI without difficulty, but *he peremptorily rejected the fourth*, and the Conference was broken off. Nevertheless, hostilities did not recommence on the following day, and the armistice, which was fixed to terminate on that day, was still under discussion.

The English steamer had arrived at Marsala from Queenstown, conveying 60 volunteers, 4,000 rifles and £1,000 for GARIBALDI. Additional recruits from Genoa and elsewhere, with arms and ammunition, had also landed in Sicily.

Letters from Turin assert that the Sardinian Government will have to support GARIBALDI, and therefore go to war with Naples, or it will have to put down an insurrection at home, so excited is public opinion becoming in Piedmont. It was reported that as a kind of half measure, CAVOUR was about to send a Commissioner Extraordinary to Sicily. Orders had also been given to prepare for sea all the men-of-war at Genoa and Spezzia.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says that according to one account, the Emperor, in response to the letter of the King of Naples demanding his interference, has required a detailed account of the reforms which the King of Naples may be disposed to accord his subjects, as a preliminary to his making any move in the matter. According to another account, his Imperial Majesty has intimated that he could not allow his Government to take any step without first consulting with his allies, particularly the King of Piedmont.

The King of Naples not only addressed the Western Powers, but also invoked the simultaneous intervention of the five Great Powers, particularly calling upon them to employ their authority to restrain Piedmont from favoring any revolutionary movement on the mainland of Naples. The English Government is said to have promptly replied that it did not intend to interfere in any other way than to stop, if possible, the effusion of blood, without siding with either party. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, however, promised to recommend Piedmont not to foment any disturbances in the Neapolitan possessions in the Peninsula. *All the Powers are understood to have declined, in more or less positive terms, any direct intervention.*

It was reported at Paris that twelve transports had left Naples in tow of steamers, to embark the garrison of Palermo.

It was stated that the French Government was about to increase its squadron on the Neapolitan station, in order that all French subjects residing in Naples might be taken on board.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following official announcement: "The dispatches which have reached us from Sicily give the state of affairs thus: The armistice, which expired on the 8th instant, at noon, is prolonged. The great Powers appear to have come to an agreement, on the one hand, to demand that hostilities should not be renewed; and, on the other hand, to lay down the principle of the non-intervention of Europe between the King of Naples and Sicily. We may add that the interests of our countrymen have rendered it necessary to send additional French ships to the Sicilian waters."

Another dispatch says GARIBALDI is installed at the palace of the Senate, and has constituted a ministry, appointed a Governor for the city and province, ordered an extraordinary levy, and adopted a series of measures with a view to the energetic continuance of the war. He had decreed exceedingly stringent measures for the security of the inhabitants of Palermo, and had announced in a proclamation that the severest punishment would be inflicted on any one found guilty of robbery or assassination, under any circumstances whatever.

The following letter was sent to some of the friends of the Italian cause immediately after the seizure of Palermo:

PALERMO, May 28.

DEAR SIR: Just time to say that we are in full possession, after streams of blood have flown. Fights 'twixt brothers are deadly.

We want money; we want, as I told you, a British steamer, chartered with revolving rifles and pistols of COLT's, (17, Pall-mall;) also some cannon *rayé*. But for the sake of humanity and liberty, do hurry up the subscriptions. The sooner we are strong, the less the chance of more fighting. We muster now some 30,000 all told, though not all armed. We want arms and ammunition and caps—Minié rifles—or the rifle-corps pattern the General would as soon have. He is well, and radiant with joy and hope, though sighing over the necessity to shed blood. Oh! will the world never learn to value the really great men of earth until the grave has closed over them! GARIBALDI has written only one or two of all the things published over his name; the rest are the inventions of enemies or over-zealous friends.

Messina must capitulate. If the King grant a Constitution, all will be lost. The Bourbons must be driven from Italy, for it will never be quiet without. Warn the papers against trusting the so-called letters, &c., from GARIBALDI. He writes little or none, and dislikes to be made prominent.

Do try and urge on the subscription. The English Admiral here has behaved bravely, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL's praises are in every one's mouth, but he must not falter nor hesitate.

The royal palace is burned down, and the fighting was desperate indeed.

Of all the defeats imputed to the "insurgents," not one has really taken place. The General was obliged at times to sacrifice some lives for strategical purposes.

Now, pray use your influence for England not to allow Naples to patch up a peace, for I tell you it is useless. GARIBALDI and his friends will never consent to anything short of "Italy for the Italians."

OUR ITALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Sardinia and the Insurrection—La Farini's Departure for Sicily—What is Thought and Done in Northern Italy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GENOA, Monday, June 4, 1860.

The great event of the day is the departure of LA FARINI, in a Piedmontese man-of-war, for Sicily *via* Cagliari, with instructions, narcotics and unlimited powers. The moral courage of this man equals the physical bravery of GARIBALDI. When the latter decided on his expedition, the former came from Turin and sought for days an interview in vain. At last he found an entrance, flung himself at GARIBALDI's feet, and, with tears and sobs, implored him not to misunderstand him, not to ruin him in the popular esteem. GARIBALDI, generous, and incapable of hurting any human being, save with his honest sword, relented, gave him his hand, but told him there and then that go he would to Sicily; and that not even the personal appeal of the King should prevent him. LA FARINI, who easily reconciles himself to what can't be helped, went back to Turin and represented to the Government that if further opposition was made they would lose the great Captain, already in close relation with MAZZINI; and that the best thing they could do was to yield to an inevitable necessity, and if not sanction, not oppose the expedition; and that course was pursued. GARIBALDI started to free the birthplace of LA FARINI; LA FARINI remained behind to sell the birthplace of GARIBALDI. Both have succeeded in their enterprises, and now the freed Sicilian goes to share the laurels of the disinterested Nizzardo.

Perhaps you will think that FARINI's opponents on *terra firma* ought to rejoice. No! here he is rendered powerless by this last act of infamy. There, all his efforts will be directed to impede GARIBALDI from carrying his triumphs to Naples. We are not very timorous as to his success. Still, if he bears, as we have reason to believe, a letter in the King's own handwriting, poor GARIBALDI will be perplexed and pained, to say the least. I know many English papers represent the opposition of the Government as a mere farce. I can assure you that it is but too real; and though both CAVOUR and NAPOLEON III. submit with the best possible grace to an accomplished fact, they spare no efforts to impede the accomplishment thereof. The simple explanation is this: Revolution is contagious, they cannot prevent it; yet it is what they most fear—what NAPOLEON most fears—especially as he dreads the complications to which revolution in Rome will give rise—but of two evils, it being even wise to choose the least. Even he sees that since revolution must be, it is better that the Piedmontese Government should hold the reins. A proof of what I assert is this—the precise orders left by GARIBALDI to MEDICI were, "*Do not come to Sicily—go to Umbria and the Marches,*" and MEDICI, who has never yet dreamed of dissenting from his friend and chief, gave his word to obey. BERTANI supplied him with the necessary funds for arms, and for the steamers to be purchased at Glasgow. All was arranged, when MEDICI, inspired by his evil genius, went to Turin and unfolded his plans to CAVOUR in person. Imagine the dismay, the terror that invaded the Government. So much has been said and done that MEDICI, good, but weak, has yielded, and refuses to touch the continent. In vain BERTANI reminds him of his promise, reminds him that the funds intrusted to him were so given on certain conditions. MEDICI is so hampered and entangled he cannot get free. If nothing prevents, he will start on Tuesday night, (to-morrow,) but for Sicily, and not for the spot indicated by GARIBALDI, unless, indeed, sea-breezes should sweep ministerial cobwebs from his brain, and leave it free to divert the impulses of his heart. No one of note save MALENDINI, goes with MEDICI; all feel as if to go now to Sicily were to go and pluck laurels planted by another. Volunteers, of course, are panting to depart. Only 1,200 can be taken. Seeing the course pursued by the Government, MEDICI has been most unwise; he knows CAVOUR to be bound hand and foot by NAPOLEON—knows that even if he writhes against the bonds nothing can extricate him save general revolution, especially of the Kingdom of Naples; knows that the consequences of a principle are logical, inevitable—that the man who, being weak, allies himself with a giant, is powerless to emancipate himself alone. Why, then, ask from CAVOUR a consent he cannot give? Why not have started apparently for Sicily, and then landed on the spot agreed on?

All this is exciting the bitterest feeling among GARIBALDI's friends. Many accuse MEDICI of fearing the loss of his epaulettes; but this is false—no firmer, faithfuler patriot exists, but he is weak, undecided, and easily influenced. *Dio reste* the affair is of little importance. If he persists in going to Sicily the arms he carries will be a god send, though they might have been taken by one less useful for more difficult work. The work left undone by MEDICI will be done as efficaciously by another, although that other, unless some unforeseen angel comes to the rescue, will not be an Italian, which is a pity. The leader who will conduct the land expedition is the same whom I mentioned as ready to conduct the first in case GARIBALDI should decline at last. Since I have been here I have learned all the particulars of that miraculous undertaking, and nothing can give you a better idea of his unrivaled energy and genius of organization. When LA FARINI's last effort was exhausted, the General entered into a contract with the Transatlantic Company for the hire for one month of two of their steamers.

On the 2d of May came the telegraph that all was over in Sicily, and all the preparations were undone. On the 3d the dismal news was contradicted—all had to be recommenced. Meanwhile GARIBALDI discovered that one of the steamers was out of order, and that one of them could only make six miles an hour. On the same day the *Piedmont* and *Lombardo* came into the harbor, in perfect order. GARIBALDI went to the owners and *purchased them on the spot*, paying, however, an awful price—750,000 francs, or $130,000. On the night of the 5th and 6th he started, as you know, so that in less than three days the entire expedition was fitted up! A proof of how little opposition was offered to it by the Government at the last is the following: "The Intendente of Quarto, who, like many other subs, often embarasses his master by *trop de zèle*, believing in good faith that the Government still opposed the expedition, alarmed by the crowds who went to and from the general's residence, marshaled all his police force in the districts, and sent four *sbirri* into the very work-yard. NINO BIXIO—who, by the way, is not the very gentlest of mortals—came down and found them smoking. "Down with cigars, imbeciles," he exclaimed, snatching one from the mouth of the nearest, "don't you know the house is full of powder." Of course this was but a pretext. The scared *sbirri* retired. GARIBALDI sent to the Government, complaining of the insult offered to him, and the Intendente was well combed for daring to suspect such an unsuspicious character as Gen. GARIBALDI of designs hostile to the Government." They tell me here that one of the reasons why CAVOUR was not over anxious to retain him on *terra firma* was that he could never for a moment feel sure of his not starting for Nice to make the revolution there, so violent were his moments of despair and agony. At one time, before the rotation had taken place, he had prepared everything, and reluctantly his staff prepared to follow him. NINO BIXIO, however, succeeded in dissuading, fearing that not only he would fail in his object but also lose his life.

Great joy is felt at the news from Palermo—*i. e.*, that GARIBALDI's conditions are *that all the troops shall leave the Island*, and be allowed to carry off their arms and baggage. This is interpreted to mean that all the Neapolitan troops are to quit the entire Island, including Messina. But this cannot be. All it can mean is that LANZA, with his 35,000 men, is to leave the Island, and not to be allowed to retire to Messina.

You will admire GARIBALDI's tact in his proclamations, in his letters to BERTANI, in speaking of the valor and constancy of the Neapolitan troops. They are Italians misled—to-morrow they may be with him. He seeks neither to irritate nor to hurt their feelings, so that the struggle between military duty and patriotism may prove less painful.

FROM GERMANY.

Severe and Destructive Storm—Visit of the Smaller German Monarchs—Scandal in High Circles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Tuesday, June 5, 1860.

I hasten to record the most terrific storm that the oldest inhabitant ever remembers to have heard about. It came on and off yesterday afternoon, and swept from Northwest to Southeast, damaging, nobody knows how much grain. The hail-stones were from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter; and it was no joke to be pelted with them. Half the westerly windows of Munich are smashed in. In one school-house there were five hundred panes done for.

The Winter grain in this neighborhood is completely ruined—all cut to pieces. Fruit-trees were torn "limb from limb;" the forests extensively injured, &c., &c.

The storms which wrought so much havoc, a week ago, on the British coast, visited us, too; but did not compare in violence with this. A botanical friend of mine, caught by the tempest in the woods, got into a bush, and made a roof of his portfolio; but to no purpose. He remained in his unpleasant crouching position an hour and a half, and emerged, at the termination of the hail, wet to the skin, and considerably bruised by the volleys of celestial grape which had been thundered on his rear.

The King went, last week, to Regensburg, to attend the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of that ancient and honorable city into the Kingdom of Bavaria. The Ratisbon people are ready enough to rejoice, this year; the completion of the road *via* Regensburg (Ratisbon) to Nürnberg is a pledge of future prosperity to their town such as never a THURN and TAXIS yet imagined. The King, after attending a dinner in the town, and visiting the Walhalla, returned to Munich, and the same day left with the Queen for Darmstadt, stopping at Stuttgart one day, and having a personal interview with the King. In Darmstadt, the Bavarian pair are spending several days with their connections and relatives, and living in the Electoral Palace.

At the same time, the Grand Duke of BADEN, who has never been in Heidelburg since he was crowned, makes a visit to that unpleasantly Liberal city, and will spend a few days in his shabby palace there. The people, be it said in passing, received him with much pomp and little enthusiasm.

Here we have three or four of the smaller rulers in Germany visited and conferred with by the King of Bavaria. It may be all pleasure; but such sudden longings for change of scene are suspicious. Meanwhile, ex-King LUDWIG seizes the propitious opportunity to go and see his daughter at Vienna. The Bavarian Minister at Hanover has just been sent to St. Petersburg, and his place is to be filled by a Secretary of the Paris Legation. All these symptoms, taken in connection with the much discussed declaration of the Hanoverian Minister, indicate pretty clearly that the smaller States will defeat once more the wishes of the people, and joining themselves with Bavaria in the Diet, will endeavor to annul the influence of Prussia, through which alone a united Germany is to be hoped. So far does the love of power extend in these petty sovereigns, that rather than see their two-penny independence in the least degree trespassed upon, they will unite with Austria or France, annul the bonds of the present Confederation, and deliver Germany up to discord and defeat.

The Government organ of Hesse announces and publishes at last the New Constitution. Whether it will satisfy those who asked for more, and not irritate those who didn't want so much, remains to be seen. Half-way measures don't generally fill up chasms and unite extremes.

A sort of echo to the recent hue-and-cry at Vienna has made itself heard at Munich. Count WALLERSTEIN, once Minister, and famous for his failure, in 1848-9, to restrain the popular movements or reconcile them with the Conservative Party, and his son-in-law, Count PASSENHEIM, after living for years on their princely incomes in more than princely style, have failed grandly, for immense sums, so that their creditors will perhaps receive 15 per cent. of their claims. Count PASSENHEIM saves, by adroit management, a great deal of his property; but a process on account of "dishonest bankruptcy" hangs over his head. He has not been heard of for two or three months. It is said he is living at Coblenz. He is also indicted for pawning, as his own property, a valuable jewel, which he only possessed as Grand Master of one of the Bavarian Orders of Nobility. Meanwhile, he is comfortably settled elsewhere, living on the "remnants" of his fortune, and shielded by his rank and influence from that vulgar persecution which follows an ordinary absconding swindler.

"GARIBALDI," says the Munich *Punch*, "has been so often and so dreadfully defeated, that he finds himself obliged to retreat to Palermo, and rest awhile in the Royal Palace!" R. W. R.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Reply of the Chinese Government to the French and English Ultimatum—The War Recommenced.

The English papers state that the reply of the Chinese Government to their ultimatum has not been received. We find that important document, however, in the *Moniteur*, of Paris, and translate it as follows:

PEKING, March, 1860.

The Grand Council received yesterday the dispatch of your Excellency, transmitting an official letter from the French Envoy, who, having been, as he says, prevented by the Chinese authorities from proceeding to the Capital, when, with the intention of going thither to exchange ratifications of the treaty, he presented himself at the mouth of the Pei-ho in May of last year,—now demands the reimbursement of the expenses of the war and indemnity for the attack, of which one of his vessels was the object. The Grand Council finds that it is not China which was at fault on this occasion, but the English, who, in defiance of the orders which we had the right to give them, came with an army to the entrance of the River Tien-Tsin to destroy the obstacles placed there for its defence.

The French and the Americans did not join them; the authorities of the port also sent to them to demand their wishes, and to enjoin upon their ships to take the route of Peitang for the purpose of reaching the capital; but as the French ship had already gone, it was the Americans only who came to Peitang to exchange ratifications of the treaty: the reason was that the French had neglected to notify us that they had arrived after (*à la suite*) the Americans. Moreover, after the departure of the French, your Excellency gave them to understand by a dispatch, addressed to Shanghai, that, inasmuch as they had not united in the attack, they could exchange their treaty, if they would express the desire to do so, and would present themselves, as the Americans had done, at Peitang. The records prove this.

As to the paragraph concerning the payment of damages for the attack and destruction of a ship, as well as indemnity for the expenses of the war, since the French did not aid the English in their hostilities against the Chinese, how could we have attacked or destroyed their ships? And if they speak of damages or indemnity for the war, China has expended, certainly, during the last year, millions upon millions in view of the war; and if it is a question of reciprocal reimbursements, what they demand from China would not amount to the half of what she herself has a right to demand.

Moreover, France having during the last year solicited with earnestness the assimilation, in regard to the payment of duties at Tai-Wan and another port, of her commerce with that of the Americans, the great Emperor, full of compassion for strangers, treating them with a liberal kindness and having only solicitude for commerce, has waived all notice of the fact that the French treaty has not been exchanged, and has deigned to extend to the French the advantages conceded to the Americans. Was not this treating them with generosity? And yet the French, in place of being grateful for it, speak, on the contrary, of excuses, attacks, damages and interest, and indemnity of war,—all which is certainly as extravagant as it is unheard of and unreasonable.

In regard to the paragraph relating to the permanent residence at Peking, the Council finds that the French treaty does not say a word of it,—for Article 2 only stipulates that, "in case another Power shall have the right to send Ambassadors or Envoys to our capital, France can equally have the same right. Now England, having made during the last year the most pressing demands on this subject, was answered categorically by the Imperial Commissioners KOUEI and others, that it was impossible. The French then have not in any manner, anything whatever to do with this offer.

There remains their demand for authority to go to the north to exchange the ratification of their treaty. We have to say, in this respect, that if the French are willing to submit to your Excellency's entering into negotiations with them at Shanghai, as to what parts of the treaty shall have full and entire effect, they can clearly do so after everything shall have been arranged and there remain no further objections on either side,—it being well understood that they are to bring with them, according to the terms of the treaty, only a few men and no ships of war. In this case the Chinese will not fail to treat them courteously, provided that they take the Peitang route. But if they come with ships of war, and present themselves before Takou, it will show that they have no sincere purpose of exchanging the ratifications of their treaty, but that they are moved, on the contrary, by hostile sentiments.

To avoid room for suspicion, for unfriendly feelings and other similar inconveniences, it is necessary that your Excellency communicate the foregoing to the envoy of France.

The *Moniteur* adds that a communication precisely identical having been made to the British Ambassador, the Ministers of France and England immediately *committed to the commanders of their land and naval forces, the task of concerting measures to compel the Chinese Government to execute the engagements entered into in the treaty of Tien-Tsin.*

THE TROUBLE IN JAPAN.

The Attempted Assassination of the Prince Regent.

The Paris *Presse* gives the following extract from its private correspondence, concerning the political disturbance in Japan. The Editor attributes the deplorable reaction which has taken place in the mind and Government of the Japanese towards foreigners to the treacherous conduct of European traders. The following is the extract:

"The Prince Regent of Japan was assassinated on the 25th of March, in the broad street and in open day. The authors of this murder are the retainers of Prince MITO, the most open and obstinate enemy of the European invasion, and the most bitter persecutor of everything foreign in the country.

A revolution is imminent.

The rumor is current that the party of Prince MITO meditates a simultaneous night attack upon all foreigners residing in Japan. I believe that the report is worthy of credit;—at all events, it is certain that we are in a very critical situation, especially as there is not a single man-of-war here for our protection."

The following extract of a letter furnished to the Hartford *Courant* by Mr. D. E. BARTLETT—written to him by his brother-in-law, Rev. S. R. BROWN, one of the missionaries of the Reformed Dutch Church, now residing at Kanagawa—gives still more explicit information on this subject. The letter is dated at that city, April 14:

"You will hear through the papers, probably, of the late murders at Yokuhama. Two Dutch sea-captains were brutally butchered by some unknown Japanese in the most public street of Yokuhama, just after dark, on the 26th of February last. It was a fearful piece of butchery. They were quiet, inoffensive men, just going out for a stroll in the street previous to putting off to their vessels. One of them was 60 years old, and left a family consisting of a wife and five children in Holland.

Since that, on the 26th of March, *a murderous assault was made on the Prince Regent*, as he was proceeding with his retinue from his own to the Emperor's Palace. Several of the Prince's men were cut down on the spot by an attacking party of twenty-one men, and three of their own number were killed likewise by the Prince's followers. Shots were fired into the Regent's norimon, and *he was wounded in two places, but not mortally.* In consequence of this affair, and of other signs of a conspiracy on the part of one of the princes of the royal blood, called the Prince of MITO, against the present Government, occasioned by the recent changes in the foreign policy of the country, the Government has redoubled its vigilance to put a stop to the assassination of foreigners as well as to protect itself against internal enemies. Last week I spent ten days at Yeddo, at Mr. HARRIS', by his invitation going up as his chaplain, and when I was there he had a guard of twenty *Yakunyings*, or armed officers, at his house. Since the attack on the Regent, his guard has been doubled as well as that at all the foreign Legations. Besides this, we are honored here with a guard at every foreign house except one.

The Government has put up a guard-house at our front gate, and keeps five Yakunyings there night and day. When we go out at any time we can have an armed officer to accompany us if we choose. A new official from Yeddo, with his suite, has paid us a visit to-day to see if our defences are all right."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 7th inst., Lord TEYNHAM moved a series of resolutions virtually indorsing the doctrine of universal suffrage, but the proposition was ridiculed and negatived without a division.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, the Reform bill again came up for consideration.

Ineffectual efforts were made to learn from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, whether in the event of the dissolution of Parliament following the passage of the bill another dissolution would take place on the passing of the Irish and Scotch measures.

Sir JAMES FERGUSON moved the adjournment of the debate, and was supported in his motion by various members of the opposition, who evinced a determination to carry out their design of choking off the measure for this session.

Lord PALMERSTON and other members spoke in denunciation of the obstructive policy pursued by the opposition, and challenged them to meet the question in a bold and open manner.

Mr. DISRAELI defended the course of his party, and threw all the blame of delay on the Government and its supporters.

The House divided on the motion for the adjournment of the debate, the result being—for adjournment, 248; against it, 269—majority for Government, 21.

A motion for the adjournment of the House was then made and rejected by a Government majority of 45.

Subsequently another motion was made to adjourn the debate, when Lord PALMERSTON gave way, and named the 11th for the resumption of the debate.

In the House of Lords on the 8th Lord BROUGHAM, in making some inquiries of Government in reference to the bombardment of Palermo, characterized that proceeding as more atrocious than anything that was ever perpetrated by NERO.

In the House of Commons Mr. SOMES drew attention to the fact of an American ship having been chartered at Calcutta to carry troops to China, while eligible British ships were tendered for the same service.

Mr. CAVE called attention to the Message of President BUCHANAN of the 18th ult., relative to the Slave-trade, and asked for information on the subject.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said it was unfortunately true that the Slave-trade prevailed extensively at Cuba, partly on account of the difficulty of searching vessels bearing the American flag, and partly from the defects of American law with respect to vessels fitted out for the trade. He said the British Government had proposed to the United States that they should act jointly, so that one vessel of war might deal with vessels hoisting the American flag, and the other with those fitted out as slavers.

The position of the Ministry with regard to the Reform bill was considered very embarrassing, and there were rumors of probable resignations in the Cabinet. It was asserted that the rejection or postponement of the measure would lead to the secession of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE.

The London *Times* argues that the struggle for the bill is only as to which party shall bear the odium of its death.

A letter from Mr. COBDEN to his constituents, touching the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the bill repealing the paper duty, is published. Mr. COBDEN denounces the proceeding of the Lords, and points out the danger of tolerating it, as it would thereby be established as a precedent, and be repeated with future budgets.

Meetings to protest against the course taken by the House of Lords were being held in various places, and at one in the city of London, a letter was read from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, concurring in the object of the meeting.

The *Great Eastern* was expected to sail on a short trial trip the day the *Asia* left Liverpool, and her day of departure for New-York would not be announced until the result of the trial was known. An American firm is said to have offered to hire the vessel for one month's exhibition in New-York on terms which would have insured the Company a dividend of five per cent. or upwards. The offer was declined.

Queen VICTORIA, attended by a numerous retinue, visited Ascot races as usual on the "Cup day." The race for the cup was won by *Rupee*, and *Butterfly*, the winner of the Oakes, was second, being beaten by a head only.

The Government Expedition, under command of Capt. MCCLINTOCK, having orders only to survey the proposed deep-sea line of route for the North Atlantic Telegraph, it had been determined by the promoters of the enterprise to dispatch a private expedition in the late Arctic cruiser *Fox*, under the command of Capt. ALLEN YOUNG, to survey the overland route as well as the Northern shores, and to determine the most suitable points for landing the cable, as well as the best locality for a terminus in the north of Scotland. The *Fox* was expected to be ready to sail about the 1st of July.

The temperance party in Liverpool honored Mr. E. C. DELAVAN, of New-York, with a public farewell on the eve of his return home.

Mr. HUMPHREY BROWN, formerly of the Royal British Bank, and Ex-M. P. for Tewksbury, died on Wednesday.

A French loan of 40,000,000 francs is spoken of as probable.

FRANCE.

It is stated that immediately after the formal annexation of Savoy and Nice, France will address a note to the European Powers notifying the fact, and demanding a reply as a recognition of the annexation by Europe.

The French Government had requested the Belgian Cabinet to make proposals, with the object of concluding a commercial treaty.

The health of Prince JEROME BONAPARTE had so far improved that no bulletins were being issued.

Mrs. FAULKNER and her daughter, accompanied by Mr. FAULKNER, the American Minister, had been presented to the Emperor and Empress.

The recent storms are said to have considerably damaged the growing wheat crop.

The Paris Bourse was very dull, and on the 8th closed at 68.20.

The latest reports from the Prefects dwell upon the subjects especially calling for the attention of Government, the probability of a very bad harvest, and the really fearful stagnation of trade. It is stated that £6,000,000 sterling is about to be borrowed for the further improvement of Paris.

ROME.

Baron BARDINI is appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works in place of AMICI, who remains in the Cabinet without a portfolio.

Enlistment for the Papal army had increased in the South of Ireland; orders had, however, been issued to stop recruiting for the present, as there were no means of transport, and the places of rendezvous in London were quite full.

PRUSSIA.

Rumors were current of an intended visit by the Regent to the Rhenish frontiers, and a probable interview there with the Emperor NAPOLEON.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government, with the view of reorganizing the representative system of the provinces, was about to extend the authority of the Central Congregation in Venetia. A deliberative vote will be granted to it on a large number of Administrative questions. The decisions of this Congregation will become law upon being signed by the President. It will, in future, decide on judicial affairs without further appeal. The only reservation made in favor of the Central Administration is the approbation of the proposed expenditure and revision of Provincial Treasury accounts. In order to reëstablish the national character of the Municipal system in Venetia, all the franchises and immunities granted by the patent of the 26th of April, 1815, are to be confirmed.

TURKEY.

Sir H. BULWER informed the English Mercantile body, at a levee at Constantinople, that he had been requested by the French Ambassador, M. DE LAVALETTE, to inform the English merchants that he never said what had been represented; and that, far from expressing any fears, he had, on the contrary, encouraged the French merchants to continue their operations, provided they were, as he doubted not, of a legitimate mercantile and industrial nature.

Some changes had taken place in the Turkish Cabinet.

Latest by Telegraph via Queenstown.

SICILY.

The *Post* of June 9, says: The French Government has decided on sending more ships to the Neapolitan station in order to take on board the French subjects, who number 2,000 persons in the capital.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes yesterday that letters received announce that the Sicily insurgents have obtained possession of Girgenti, the chief town of the province, situated 70 miles southeast of Palermo.

Same writer says the Commissioners appointed to take the boundaries between the newly annexed provinces of Savoy and Nice and Piedmont are said to have suspended their sittings, from which it is inferred that should Sicily be annexed to Piedmont, which is more than probable, the Emperor NAPOLEON would demand a further accession of territory—where, is not stated.

TURIN, Wednesday, June 9—5:20 A. M.

Gen. LETIZIA, on his return from Naples, capitulated on the 6th with GARIBALDI. His troops are to embark with arms and baggage. They are to encamp, till their embarkation, on Montepelligrino. The fort of Castellamare has been placed in the keeping of the English Admiral, until the evacuation has been effected.

The *Globe* has received the following dispatch:

TURIN, Saturday, 9:30.

GARIBALDI has appointed a Provisional Government, Baron PISANO, Foreign Affairs; CRISPI, Home Office and Finances; ORSINI, War; Abbe COLLEGNO, Religious Worship. It is positively asserted that GARIBALDI found £960,000 sterling in the coffers of the Treasury.

ITALY.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, June 9.

Letters from Rome to the 5th inst. state that fresh bands were menacing the frontiers, to which General LAMORICIERE had sent more troops.

An official decree had extended the delay for the subscription to the new loan until the 15th of July next. The Cardinals had held an extraordinary meeting and subscribed 30,000 crowns, but the public revenues were diminishing daily.

The "Peter's pence" had only produced 500,000 crowns.

Numerous families were arriving from Naples.

On the 4th inst. the French division celebrated their anniversary of the battle of Magenta. Crowds were present in the Pizza Colonna, shouting to the troops.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Times*, in a leader on the question of granting an international measure of reform, says:

"If Parliament gives freely and spontaneously a mild installment of reform, it will be thanked, and Mr. BRIGHT will find his occupation gone. Let the House beware of owing so much as to have no more to give."

The Horse Guards have decided that the infantry reinforcements under orders for India shall be furnished with a light drab suit of clothing fit for wear in India.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that a dispatch received from Naples yesterday morning spoke of a prolongation of the armistice having been agreed upon at Palermo, but did not say for what period.

The French Government has decided on sending more ships on to the Neapolitan station in order to take on board French subjects, who number 2,000 persons in that capital.

It is reported that the Colonelcy of the Fusileer Guards will be conferred on Lord CLYDE.

The *Times* suggests a compromise on the Reform question, as there is so wonderful an unanimity on the subject, all being equally indifferent to it. It is a pity the thing cannot be settled by compromise. Surely Lord JOHN who has sacrificed so much, and who now appears with only a fraction of his former bill, would be ready to sacrifice more if public duty required it. Something has been said on an intermediate qualification, that all sides might be content with.

The *Daily News* says that a few more evenings wasted as Monday and Thursday last have been, and another similar debate terminated by such a speech from Lord PALMERSTON, the responsibility of stopping the Reform bill will be so publicly fixed upon the Opposition, that Ministers may bring the matter to a very short and speedy issue.

The present Parliament is not of their calling, and if its authors will persist in compassing its premature death, they must abide the consequences.

The *Star* says that of course a ministerial defeat at 2 in the morning means a ministerial statement at 4½ in the afternoon, but the majority of 21 does not represent the maximum of support which ministers must hope to receive in persevering with the Reform bill.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 10.

The steamships *Europa* and *Kangaroo* have arrived.

The *Europa* passed the *Canadian*, no date, with machinery damaged.

GARIBALDI.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

Detailed History of Garibaldi's Expedition—The Capture of Palermo—The Conclusion of the Armistice.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

PALERMO, Sunday, May 27, 1860.

It is 2 P. M., and I am writing to you with the bombshells flying about my head through the air. When the landing of GARIBALDI produced the first fit of terror at Naples, the youthful Bourbon sent to his brave fleet, concentrated in the Bay of Palermo, the order to bombard his faithful Palermitans, and reduce their town to ashes, if they should dare to rise against his paternal authority. The Palermitans had been treated once already in this paternal manner by the illustrious father of the present Sovereign, who, as you remember, figures in history as King Bomba, for having given these souvenirs of his love to every large town of his kingdom. Whoever has been in a town which is bombarded will tell you that it is very unpleasant, especially if you have not got the means of answering in a condign manner, and yet Palermo has risen this morning. Yesterday an official bulletin of the Government announced to the Palermitans that GARIBALDI's defeated bands were flying in the direction of Corleone, followed by the victorious troops of the King; that the bands which had joined him in Sicily were going home gradually and tranquilly, and that in a short time all would be over. This morning, at daybreak, GARIBALDI appeared at the eastern gates of Palermo, and, after a comparatively bloodless struggle, entered them. By 10 A. M. the greater part of the town was in his hands. The Neapolitans were driven into a number of strong positions round the Royal Palace, to the southwest of the town, and to the northwest towards the Mole, their line of retreat, and, not being able to do anything more, the ships have opened their fire, always the last remedy. Almost all the civilized nations have representatives of their fleet on the spot to witness and approve by their presence this noble proceeding—English, French, American, Sardinian, Austrian, none of them are wanting. Nay, they have been kind enough to anchor in a way which may not hinder the movements of the brave Neapolitan fleet. It was, indeed reported yesterday afternoon in the camp of GARIBALDI that the British Admiral had protested against such a contingency. The shells, which are rushing through the air in every direction, clearly prove one of two things—either that the Admiral did not protest, or that the Neapolitans did not listen to his protest. The first is the more probable, for, when the loving message of King Bomba II., reached his faithful LANZA, who had been here 12 years ago, the message was communicated to all the Consuls, who invited all their subjects to take refuge on board the men-of-war of their country, and ever since the 22d ult., this was carried into effect. Unless, therefore fresh instructions have arrived, the protest cannot be true.

But I must hurry to facts, for I have a great deal to tell. In my last letter from this place of the 25th ult., I tried to give you a sketch of the position here, but could tell you little enough beyond conjectures about what was going on outside. I can now supply this deficiency, and tell you all that happened since the landing till yesterday, from the very best authority. Of the events since yesterday I can speak as an eye-witness. They will prove to you that GARIBALDI's star, so far from being in the decline, seems rising brighter every day, and that if Sicily becomes free it will be owing to him.

The arrival of GARIBALDI changed the nature of the insurrection completely. Until then the different *squadre* (bands) of *piccioli* (youngsters) had carried on a sort of desultory guerilla warfare without much connection between them. The land-owner, if influential enough, or else some popular man more energetic than the rest, collected for this purpose whoever wanted to come and had some sort or other of arms. Their tactics were to appear and disappear in different parts of the country, and harass from safe places the Royal troops passing through the interior; but as for concerting a plan or meeting the Royalists in the open field no one would ever have dreampt of it. The mountainous country and the want of roads greatly facilitated this kind of warfare, while the absence of danger and fatigue was sufficient inducement even for those who were not driven there by their hatred against the Neapolitans. The country between Palermo, Trapani, Marsala, and Corleone, was the chief seat of these *squadre*, not a few of which were collected at the time in the mountain chain above Palermo.

GARIBALDI's name and prestige, and the succors which he brought, became a link between these different squads, which placed themselves under his orders. Scarce had the news of his landing spread when the bands from Trapani, Corleone, and one or two other places joined. It was to meet this force, which was every day swelling, that Brig.-Gen. LANDI was sent in the direction of Marsala and Trapani. The road to these places are the same as far as Calata Fimi, situated on the top of a elevated plateau; from thence it separates. A force, therefore, stationed at the intersection shuts off all communication by regular roads from Palermo to Trapani and Marsala. It was on the lower slopes of the plateau that Gen. LANDI had taken his position, with four battalions, one of them riflemen, and four mountain guns. The road from Marsala, after passing Salemi, descends one of those long terraced plateaux which are a characteristic feature of this part of Sicily, and, after crossing a little valley, rises up to the other plateau, where Calata Fimi is situate. The position was, therefore, one of the most difficult to carry. Like all soldiers of the same kind, the Neapolitans, whose muskets are excellent, rely altogether on their fire, especially if it can be carried on from afar. The reception, therefore, of GARIBALDI and his troops was so hot that the *squadri* soon sought shelter where they could, leaving all the work to the troops GARIBALDI had brought with him. The Cacciatori delle Alpi justified their renown, and, in spite of the heat of the day, the advantage of position and numbers, drove the Neapolitans at the point of the bayonet from one position to another, taking one of the mountain guns. One of the students from Pavia, a youth certainly not more than 18, was the first to lay hands on it. In less than two hours the Neapolitans were driven from all their positions and flying back towards Palermo. A letter written by Gen. LANDI was found in the village. In it he writes to the Commander of Palermo to send him reinforcements, as he could not hold the place. He excuses at the same time the loss of the gun by saying that the mule which carried it was shot—a falsehood, for the gun carriage was taken with it, as well as the two mules, which are in perfect health.

The retreat of the brigade, which had lost considerably, was not molested at first, and they passed Alcamo without being attacked, but at Partenico, where they had sacked, burned, and murdered promiscuously, throwing women and children into the fire, the people were up and had occupied the houses, from which they fired on the troops, converting their flight into a regular *débandade*, the Eleventh Regiment losing its colors. GARIBALDI is not the man to lose much time, but still the necessity of concerting a common action with the bands in the neighborhood of Palermo prevented him from taking the position of Monreale by surprise.

In order to understand the importance of this position, as well as the rest of the operations, I must say something about the topography of the basin of Palermo. Long before you arrive at Palermo by sea, you have before you a bold limestone mountain, standing there isolated, and re-

sembling somewhat the rock of Gibraltar, but not so lofty. This rock forms the northern limit of the Bay of Palermo and of the Conca d'Oro, (gold shell,) the fertile plain in which the town lies. The plain stretches out in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, which is likewise followed in a circular sweep by the mountain chain. As far as I can judge, the plain may be about twelve miles in its greatest length, and from four to five in its greatest width. Between the isolated Monte Pellegrino and the rest of the chain the plain runs up to La Favorita, over which a carriage road goes to Carini; on the opposite side of the plain, skirting the seashore, runs the high road to Messina, passing through Bazaria, and close to the ruins of Solento. These are the two easiest outlets of the plain. Everywhere else a continued chain of mountains seems to close all outlet. Nearest to La Favorita a bad mountain road leads in a straight line by San Martino to Carini. To the left of this road rises a rugged, magnificent mountain, looking like the worn side of an extinct crater; it protrudes somewhat into the plain, and throws out a high spur in the same direction as the main chain. This spur is Monreale, and you can see the famous convent and church, as well as the greater part of the village. Over this *plateau* passes the highroad to Trapani. Behind the spur and *plateau* of Monreale the mountain forms a kind of amphitheatre on a colossal scale, the terraced cultivation helping to keep up the illusion. Where it ends, and the mountain begins again to protrude into the plain, you can see on the slopes two white villages; they are Parco and Madonna del Grazie, over which a carriage-road leads to the Piana dei Greci and Corleone, two old Albanian colonies, established like a good number in this part of Sicily, by emigration after the death of SKANDERBEG. Another spur runs out into the plain, and forms another amphitheatre, more rugged and picturesque than that of Monreale, and dominated by the Geb-el-Rosso. In the dip a rugged horse-path ascends, called the Passo della Mazzagna, leading down to the village of Misilmeri, situate on the only highroad into the interior and to Catania. The Geb-el-Rosso falls off towards the sea and Cape Zaffarano, and in the lower depression is the highroad from Palermo to Catania. It runs almost parallel to the road on the sea-shore as far as Abate, and then cuts across to the south. From this description you will see that the Neapolitans, possessing the command of the sea, had all the advantages of a concentric position, especially with an enemy who was weak in artillery, and who was chiefly formidable in the mountains. A general concentration of their forces in the plain was clearly indicated, with the single exception of the plateau of Monreale, which is a position in itself, and commands the road from the interior to some distance. The disadvantage of him who attacked was considerably increased by the difficult nature of the mountains, which makes all lateral communication between the two roads almost impossible, so that any change of the attack implied a great circuit. The Neapolitans, who had studied the thing for years, were fully aware of these advantages, and concentrated their forces in the plain, merely occupying the plateau of Monreale.

GARIBALDI could not unite his forces in time to arrive at Monreale before the Neapolitans had occupied it in great force, and when he arrived in the neighborhood of the position, four days after the victory of Calata Fimi, he saw that the taking of Monreale could only be affected with great loss. He, therefore, determined to change his plans. The first thing was to surround and watch all the outlets; and for this purpose the different *squadri* of the insurgents took up positions all around the chain of mountains which enclose the bay. It was one of the finest sights you could see when their fires blazed up at night, and mingled their red glare with the pale light of the moon. They were watched by the inhabitants like the holy fire by the Parsee, and the sole occupation during the last eight days or so seemed to be to observe and comment on their meaning. Now they seemed more stronger on one peak, now more spread and continuous on the slope of another mountain, and on the hope kindled by these fires the uninitiated lived. Palermo was in a state of excitement and ferment impossible to describe, and strong enough to brave the state of siege which had been proclaimed. The Secret Committee, which had maintained itself in spite of the vigilance and suspicion of the police, always found means to communicate with GARIBALDI, in spite of the military authorities. The Committee was known to exist, and it circulated printed bulletins almost daily, but it was so organized that the police, although aware of its existence, could never discover the members. It was a kind of Freemasonry, with different degrees of initiation. No one not a member knew more than one member. The houses where the meetings were held were continually changed, and all obeyed blindly.

The Committee informed GARIBALDI that Palermo was ready to rise, but it imposed the condition that he should appear before the gates of the town. He accepted this condition, and made his plans accordingly. Seeing that he had come too late for Monreale, he left a party of the native insurgents to keep up the fires and engage the Neapolitans, while he took off the mass of the force, and, by an almost incredible march along the mountain chain, where the guns had to be carried by the men, he appeared all at once at Parco, on the road to Piana, on the 23d. As soon as the Neapolitans saw their mistake they sent up in hot haste towards Parco whatever they could muster of forces without exposing their position in the town. They did not think them sufficient, for, after some skirmishing on that day, they withdrew again to their position on the lower plateaus, the Pians Borazzo and Santa Theresa. The next day, 24th, they got up some of the troops from Monreale, and, thus strengthened, made another attack—the same I witnessed from on board ship. The purpose was gained; they had got another change. GARIBALDI withdrew, leaving just a few of the bands behind. These latter did not wait long to follow, and the "Regii," as the soldiers are called, entered both Madonna delle Grazie and Parco the same afternoon, and pillaged and burnt the place, according to time-honored custom, killing a number of the peaceful inhabitants, and publishing, as usual, next day a splendid bulletin, announcing the defeat of the bands of GARIBALDI and promising their speedy subjection. Although Neapolitan bulletins are not much believed, yet there were many in the town whose heart sank when they saw GARIBALDI retire a second time.

They little knew the man with whom they had to do, nor did the Neapolitans either—although they ought to have remembered Velletri. It was *reculer pour mieux sauter*. In order the better to deceive the Neapolitans, he went back to Piana, and sent his artillery even further back, while he himself, with his chosen band, made his way over the mountains again, and, while the Neapolitans followed his track to Piana, he had arrived, yesterday morning, at Misilmeri, on the high road to Catania, where he had given rendezvous to all the chieftains or captains on that side the mountain chain.

I was sick of uncertain rumors, which alone were to be got at in town, and which would leave yours readers in darkness about the true state of things. Besides knowing a little of the gallant General's tactics, I had a strong suspicion that something was impending which could be better seen from without than from inside the town, so I determined to see whether I could not get there. Some English and American officers had been out in that direction, and had seen one of the captains, a popular man of this place, called LA MAZA, so I determined likewise to have a trial. Some friends in the town indicated the way, and I set off in the carriage of one of them. The road to Messina, starting from the Marina and the Villa Giulia at the end of it, skirts the sea as far as Abate, where it unites with the high road to Misilmeri and Catania. I was advised to take this last, as the least infested by soldiers. What with their confidence in their navy, and what with the stratagem of GARIBALDI, the Neapolitans had paid little attention to this road and the southeasterly side in general. Two sentries before the corner of the Villa Giulia, and a post of a score of men a little further, in the *octroi* building, were all that were in the neighborhood of the town. Straggling houses continue for some distance up to a bridge leading over a little stream or torrent called Overto, which flows into the sea a quarter of a mile further on. All along these houses there was a chain of sentries, and in the vicinity of the bridge a post of perhaps 80 men who furnished these sentries.

JOINING THE INSURGENTS.

I passed them without any injury, and was free. There had been the Neapolitan steamers cruising about every day all along this coast; no necessity was therefore felt for any further precaution. I rolled along fast enough with my two Calabrese horses, and passed some American officers, probably bound to Solento. At the very gates of the town the people had joined the insurrection, but there was a kind of neutral ground between the two, which ended in a village beyond Abate, the name of which I cannot recollect. If the Regii were careless the insurgents were not, and at the entrance of the village one of their armed men asked me for permis ion to be my guide, a thing which exactly suited me. As we drove through the village the people rushed forward, and, trying to kiss my hands, asked me for arms. They were all ready to join, but had no arms, which did not prevent them raising shouts for Italy, VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI. We had to gallop off in order not to be stopped at every step. A drive of half an hour more in a gentle descent, with a lovely valley beneath, and beautiful mountain scenery in front brought me to the town of Misilmeri, a wretched little place, altogether wanting in character. In the little square held out on one side the Committee, which forms a kind of provisional government, and on the other, up some wooden steps fixed outside, was enthroned the Chief of the Staff of GARIBALDI's expedition in primitive simplicity. Col. SIRTORI was just giving a pass to two young American officers from the United States steamship *Iroquois*, without which no one was allowed to enter the camp. As he had likewise given them an officer as guide, I joined them, and up we sauntered towards the heights leading to the Gebel Rosso and the pass of the Mezzagna. We had soon left behind us the few remaining houses and the ruins of the feudal castle to the left, the white limestone walls of which had something in them which reminded you of a skeleton. The ground all about is planted with olive trees, vines, and different sorts of grain, which all grow luxuriantly in spite of the stony nature of the place. The General had pitched his camp on a tolerably extensive plateau, just above the ruins, looking down on one side toward the plain and the range which ends at Cape Zaffarana, while on the other the peaks of of the Gebel Rosso and the pass of Mezzagna were visible across a depression in the ground, looking very much like an extinct crater, and now partially filled with water, owing to the copious rains which had fallen during the last few days. It was one of those panoramas which suggest naturally your pitching your tent there—that is, if you have one. The word tent is erased from the military dictionary of GARIBALDI. However, a popular General has to yield at times to his soldiers, and so he could not prevent them from sticking into the grouud four of the lances with which the squadron who have no muskets are armed, and from throwing over it a blanket. Under the tent you could see the guacho saddle arranged as a pillow, and the black sheepskin covering as a bed. As for every one else there were the olive trees affording shade, plenty of stones for pillows, and perhaps for every tenth man a cloak or blanket. All around were picketed the horses. The General himself was not there when we arrived—he had taken one of his morning strolls, but in front of his tent there were all his trusty followers,—Col. TURR, the Hungarian, although still suffering from the shot in the arm, received in last year's campaign, yet always ready where there is danger; Col. BIXIO, another trusty follower and well-known officer of the Cacciatori delle Alpi; Col. CARINI, the bravest of Sicilians, likewise an officer of that corps, besides a number of others, all brave like him, among them GARIBALDI's young son, with a shot wound in his wrist, received at Calata Fimi, and the son of DANIEL MANIN, wounded in the thigh. There was the ex-priest GUZMAROLI, a Romagnole, who has vowed the most enthusiastic worship to his hero, and follows him like his shadow, providing for his comfort, and watching his person in the moment of danger. There was a small cluster of guides, most of them of good Lombard families, meant to serve on horseback, but now on foot, and the foremost in the battle. Not the least remarkable among all these figures was the Sicilian monk, FRATE PANTALEONE, jolly, like the picture of a monk of the middle ages, but full of fire and patriotism, and as brave as any of the others. He had joined the force at Salemi,and did his best to encourage and comfort them. Several among the leading men from Palermo and its vicinity were likewise present among them, with several priests and monks, who are among the most sincere and energetic promoters of the movement. They are a strange sight, indeed, in this by no means very Catholic army; but I assure you their behavior has been such that the wildest among these youths honor and respect them, and in them their order.

Well, all this motley crowd, increased now by the two young American naval men, and soon after joined by three British naval officers, was collected round a common nucleus—a smoking kettle with the larger part of a calf in it, and a liberal allowance of onions, a basket with heaps of fresh bread, and a barrel containing Marsala. Every one helped himself in the most communistic manner, using his fingers and knife, and drinking out of the solitary tin-pot. It is only in this irregular warfare that you see these scenes in their greatest perfection. The long marches and countermarches, rains, fights, and sleeping on ground, had made almost every one worthy to figure in a picture by MURILLO, with all those grand Sicilian mountains, not unlike those of Greece, forming a background such as no picture can reproduce.

GARIBALDI IN COUNCIL.

Soon after my arrival GARIBALDI made his appearance, and received his foreign visitors with that charming, quiet simplicity which characterizes him, lending himself with great complaisance to the invariably recurring demands of autographs, and answering the numerous questions which were naturally put to him. It was only after the departure of his guests that the General resumed business. The question debated was nothing more nor less than to venture on a *coup de main* on Palermo the same night. There was no doubt all the information went to show that the Neapolitans had taken the bait thrown out for them, that they had taken a feigned retreat for a defeat, and the sending back of the guns towards the interior as a sign of discouragement.

The plan which GARIBALDI conceived was to surprise the posts in the lower and comparatively ill-defended part of the town, to throw himself into the town, and then gradually work his way from street to street. The two roads leading to this part of the town run almost parallel, and not far from each other. That close to the sea-shore was the least guarded, containing merely a company or so, altogether cut off from all communication. The task would have been easier from this side had it not been for the fear of the march of a long column being discovered, and thus an alarm given. The second, the high road from the interior, was therefore chosen as the line of operations. It crosses, about half a mile from the town, the route Del Ammiraglio, leads through a large open street to the *stradone* on this side of the town, and enters the town at Porti di Termini. At this gate the Neapolitans had made a sandbag barricade, which was occupied by two companies. The *stradone* before it was enfiladed by a couple of mountain guns, placed at the gate of Sant' Antonino. Beyond the *stradone* small forts extended all along the road up to the bridge and the outposts were just on the other side of the bridge.

With that just *coup d' œil* which GARIBALDI certainly possesses, he has singled out this point as the most practicable. Having, with the exception of the troops he had brought with him, but rough, undisciplined guerillas at his disposal, he saw that the best chance was to concentrate all his forces, and surprise or break through by main force. The operation was to be assisted by a general rise of the people in the town.

Having sketched out his plan, he convoked the different guerilla chiefs and informed them of his intention. He told them that it was not his custom to have councils of war, but he thought it for once good to consult them, as upon the resolution taken must depend the fate of Sicily, and perhaps of Italy. There were only two things to be done—either to try and get possession of Palermo by a *coup de main*, or else to withdraw and begin a regular organization in the interior, and form an army. He, for his part, was for the *coup de main*, which would at once settle the fate of the island. He told them to be brief in their remarks and not deliberate long. Most were utterly astonished at the boldness of this plan, and some made remarks about the want of ammunition for their men. They were told, for the hundredth time, that it was not long shots which imposed on the well-armed Neapolitans, but a determined rush in advance; that they ought not to waste their ammunition and fire off their guns for sport, and were promised whatever could be spared. This objection being waived, all expressed more or less loudly their approbation of the plan, and were dismissed with the injunction to animate their people and keep up their courage.

PREPARING FOR ATTACK.

The first idea was to make the attack in the middle of the night—the Neapolitans don't like to stir at night, and there was every chance of a panic amongst them; but there was some danger that way likewise for the Sicilian insurgents, and it was thought best to make such arragements as would bring the force at dawn to the gates of the town. According to the original and better plan of the General himself and his Adjutant-General, Col. TURR, the movement was to have been made along the main road from Misilmeri, broad enough to admit of considerable development of the columns, and commodious in every respect. The native captains, however, suggested the Pass of Mezzagna, which descends from the heights behind Gebel Rosso into the plain of Palermo. According to their statements it was much shorter, and by no means difficult. Their statements were believed, and the whole force received orders to be concentrated by nightfall on the summit of the pass, crowned with with a church.

According to the first disposition the troops brought by the General himself were to lead the way, and the *squadre* to follow; but some of the chiefs begged it as a favor for their corps to have the honor of being first in the town—a claim which could not be very well refused. The plan was, therefore, modified. The guides, and three men from each company of the Cacciatori delle Alpi, were formed into an *avante-garde*, confided to Major TUKORI, a Hungarian officer, who distinguished himself under Gen. KMETY, on the 29th of September, at Kars. Behind this *avante-garde* followed the Sicilians, commanded by LA MAGA, an emigrant, who had come over with GARIBALDI. The second line was led by the riflemen of Genoa—excellent shots, all armed with the Swiss carbine. Behind them came the two battalions of Cacciatori delle Alpi, and in the rear the rest of the Sicilians.

The order having been distributed, the different bands gradually worked their way towards the summit of the pass. The packing up at head-quarters did not take much time; it soon after broke up its camp and followed the troops. I was mounted on a regular Rosinante, with a halter passed round the jaw, and provided with a saddle which seemed to have been formed to fit on the vertebræ of my lean black charger. A blanket was, however, found in due time, and on the whole I cannot explain. The road up to the pass winds along rows of gigantic cactus hedges, which gives a thoroughly Eastern character to the country. It was just sunset when we arrived at the top, where, through a gap, we could see the bay and town of Palermo, and the sea beyond, looking more like a fairy picture than reality. All the mountains, with their rugged points naturally of a reddish tint, seemed to have drunk in the rays of the setting sun, and exhibited that rosy color which I had thought hitherto a special gift of the plain of Attica. While you had this charming scene before you, you looked behind, as it were, into the hearts of the mountains. It was one of the finest spots I ever saw, and all the country was fragrant with Spring flowers, the perfume of which came out with redoubled vigor as soon as the sun had set. It proved a bad road for the expedition, that mountain pass, but it was lovely to look upon.

In order to entertain the Neapolitans with the idea that all was safe on that side, the usual large fires were kindled on the tops of the mountains, and kept up long after our departure by men left behind for that purpose. GARIBALDI went up to look at the position underneath, or, perhaps, to indulge in that kind of reverie to which he is subject in such solemn moments, and which ends in a concentration of all his faculties on the sole aim he has before him.

The evening gun in the fort had been long re-echoed by the mountains, and the moon had risen clear and bright above our heads, giving a new charm to this lovely scenery, before we stirred.

THE NIGHT MARCH.

During this interval the *Picciotti*, (youngsters,) as the patriots are called, were put into some kind of order, which, you will believe me, was no easy matter in the comparative darkness which prevailed; no chief knowing his men, and the men not recognizing their chief—every one acting for some one else and no one able to give an answer. With the exception of the troops brought over by GARIBALDI, all the rest seemed an entangled mass almost impossible to unravel. However, by degrees those belonging to the same chief found themselves together, and the march began about 10 P. M. Either the Sicilian chieftains had never looked at the Pass of Mezzagna, or else they have curious ideas of the road; the whole is nothing but a track among big stones, crossing and recrossing the bed of a mountain torrent, leading over smooth masses of stones and across most awkward gaps—all this at an angle of twenty-five degrees, to be passed on horseback at night! Even the men could only go singly, which made our line of a frightful length, and casued continual dalays and stoppages. The General vowed never to believe another Sicilian report on the state of a mountain road. However, in the end, we reached the plain and came in among the olive trees below, with few falls among the sure-footed horses. A halt was made until all the columns had descended, and during this halt an incident occurred which did not promise much for the future behavior of our *Picciotti*. The horses were continually fighting and neighing, which was so inconvenient in a night expedition of this kind that several of the most vicious steeds had to be sent back. One of them still remained and began its antics; the rider lost patience, which made matters worse. Those nearest threw themselves back in haste, and communicated the movement to those behind. Those, many of whom had sat down and began to doze, mistook in their dreams, probably, the trees for Neapolitans, the stars for so many shells, and the moon for a colossal fire-ball; at any rate, the majority of them were with one bound in the thickets on both sides of the road, several fired off their muskets in their fright, and very little was wanting to cause a general panic. Every one did what he could to restore confidence, but the effect was produced and re-acted, as you will see by-and-by. Another incident occurred, which might have led to the failure of the whole expedition. The Sicilian guides who were with the *avant-garde* missed the road and instead of taking a by-road, which led into the main road we had to pursue, they continued on the road near the hill-side which would have brought us just where the Neapolitans were in the greatest strength. The mistake was perceived in time and repaired, but not without considerable loss of time. At last the column emerged on to the main road, which is broad, and skirted by high garden walls. As we had lost considerable time with all these *contretemps*, and as dawn was approaching, we had to make haste, but, whether from fatigue or the impression of the night panic, the *Picciotti* could not be brought to move very fast. It was just the first glimmer of dawn when we passed the first houses, which extend in this direction a long way out of the town of Palermo. The *squadri*, who ought to have known the locality better, began shouting and "evvivating," just as if we had been close to the gates. Had it not been for this blunder, the *avant-garde* might have surprised the post on the bridge of the Ammiragliato, and probably penetrated into the town without the loss of a man. As it was, the shouting not only roused those on guard on the bridge, but likewise gave an opportunity to the Neapolitans to strengthen the force at the gate of Termini, and to make all their dispositions for a defence from the flank.

SURPRISE OF PALERMO.

Instead, therefore, of surprising the post of the bridge, the *avant-garde* was received by a well-sustained fire, not only in front, but from the houses in their flanks. At the first sound of the musketry most of the *Picciotti* were across the garden walls, but not with a view of firing from behind them, leaving thus the 30 or 40 men of the *avant-garde* all isolated in the large exposed street which leads to the bridge. The First Battalion of the Cacciatori was sent up, and as it did not carry the position fast enough, the second was sent after it soon after. While these were driving back the Neapolitans, every one did his best to drive the *Picciotti* forward. It was not so easy, in the beginning especially, when the sound of cannon was heard in front, although its effects were scarcely visible. However, the *Picciotti*, who remind me very much of Arnout Bashi-bozouks, can be led on after the first unpleasant sensation has passed away, especially when they see that it is not all the shots that kill or wound, not even the cannon shots, which make so formidable a noise. They could see this to perfection this morning, for, although the Neapolitan rifles are scarcely inferior to the best firearms, I never saw so little damage done by so much shooting. Every one put himself, therefore, to work to lead and urge on the Piciotti, driving them out of the sheltered places by all kinds of contrivances, and often by blows and main force. After some trouble most of them were safely brought through the open space before the bridge, but the general tendency was to go under rather than above the bridge, which is, like bridges over torrents, high, and was in this instance exposed to a heavy cross-fire from the Piana di Borazzo, wnere the Neapolitans had a loopholed wall and some guns mounted, which threw a few ill-aimed shells. While the General himself and many of his staff did their best to make them leave their shelter again and proceed, the *avant-garde* had chased back the Neopslitans to the *stradone* which runs down to the sea just in front of the Porta di Termini. The Neapolitan fort at the gate, considerably reinforced, opened a hot fire, which swept down the long avenue of houses leading to the bridge, while at the same time the two guns and the troops posted at the Porta Sant' Antonino brought a cross fire to bear on the attackers. But this was no obstacle to the brave fellows who led the way. They did not lose time with firing, but rushed on with the bayonet. The commander of the *avant-garde*, Major TUHORI, a Hungarian, and three of the guides were the first across the sandbag barricade in the town, but the leader was wounded by a shot, which shattered his left knee. Otherwise the loss had been trifling. While the *avant-grade* and the Cacciatori chased the Neapolitans from spot to spot, the Palermitans began likewise to stir, but, justice compels me to say, only in the parts which the troops had left.

The same scene as at the bridge was repeated at the crossing of the *stradone* by the *Picciotti*, who followed in a straggling movement. And yet it was important to get into the town, in order not to be outflanked or taken in the rear by the Neapolitans holding the Piana di Borazzo. In order to avert this danger, the order was given to some of the bands to get behind the garden walls which line the road by which the Neapolitans might have come down on our left These diversions, and probably the dislike to fight in the open, were sufficient to parry this danger until the greatest part of the stragglers had passed. At the same time a barricade was thrown up in the rear with anything which could be laid hold of. This work pleased the *Picciotti* so well that they began throwing up a barricade in front likewise. At any rate they blocked up a part of the road before they could be prevented.

But the most critical thing was decidedly the crossing of the *stradone*, where the cross fire was kept up, and all kinds of dodges were resorted to to make them risk this *salto*, which they thought mortal. I and one of the followers of GARIBALDI held out one of the men by main force exposed to the fire, which soon made him run across. It was here, above all, that the bad firing of the Neapolitans told. I was looking on for some time, and did not see a single man even wounded. In order to encourage the *Picciotti*, one of the Genoese riflemen took four or five chairs, planted the tricolor on one of them, and sat down upon it for some time. The thing took at last decidedly, and you saw the *Picciotti* stopping on the road to fire off their muskets.

Close to the Porta di Termini is the Vecchia Fiera—the old market-place. This was the first point where GARIBALDI stopped. One must know these Sicilians to have an idea of the frenzy, screaming, shouting, crying, and hugging; all would kiss his hand and embrace his knees. Every moment brought new masses, which debouched in troops from one of the streets, anxious to have their turn. As the Cacciatori gradually cleared the lower part of the town, most of the inhabitants came to have a look, and give a greeting to the Liberator of Palermo and Sicily. The entrance was effected about 6½ A. M., and by noon more than one half of the town was clear of the troops. But two hours before this was effected the citadel had opened its fire on the town, at first moderately enough, but soon after with great vigor, firing large 13-inch shells, redhot shot, and every other projectile calculated to do the greatest possible damage. About noon or so the ships in the harbor opened their fire, and between the two they contrived to destroy a great number of houses in the lower part of the town, killing and wounding a large number of people of all ages and both sexes. Two of the large shells were sent right into the hospital, and exploded in one of the wards. Everywhere you perceived ruins and conflagrations, dead and wounded, not a few of whom must have perished among the ruins of the houses. It was especially the part of the town near the Piazza Bologni, and some of the adjoining streets, which was ill-treated. If the object of the Neapolitans was to inspire terror, they certainly succeeded. Whoever could took refuge in whatever he thought the most bombproof place, and those who could not you saw crying, praying, and wringing their hands in the streets. It was a pitiable sight, indeed, and it did more harm to inoffensive people than to those who might have retaliated. Before opening the fire, the Commodore sent a polite message to all the men-of-war which were in the way to get out of it, and all the vessels which were moored inside the Mole had to shift their berths and take up positions outside.

THE BOMBARDMENT AND OCCUPATION.

EVENING.

The bombardment is still kept up, with only short intervals, especially from the Castle, where the *alter ego* of King Bomba II. reigns. There is no doubt that Admiral MUNDY made very strong representations to the Neapolitan Commodore about the bombardment, but they have not been listened to. Some parts of the town will have to be entirely rebuilt, the large shells having passed right through, from top to bottom, shaking those ill-built constructions. Several of the churches have come in for their share; yet all this useless bombardment has not prevented the soldiers from being by degrees dislodged from all their positions in the town, with the exception of the part about the Royal Palace and their line of communication with the Mole. In the lower part of the town they possess only the Castello Amare and the Finanze, which is held by a company or so of soldiers. Most of the foreign subjects have taken refuge on board of the men-of-war, and all the Consuls, with the exception of Mr. GOODWIN, our own, who sticks like a true Briton to his Consular flag. According to all accounts, there is no comparison between the bombardment in 1848 and the present one. Then the Neapolitans were satisfied with sending one or two shells every half hour, while now they take just time enough to let their guns and mortars cool.

All those who came in this morning with GARIBALDI are dead beat, having had no sleep last night and plenty of work since. The General himself is reposing on the platform which surrounds the large fountain in the Piazza del Pretorio, where the Committee is sitting *en permanence*. This Committee, the same which carried on the whole movement from the beginning, has constituted itself as a Provisional Government, under the dictatorship of GARIBALDI. It has appointed several Special Committees for the different branches of its operations, and provides as well as possible for the many wants which occur every moment. Considering the oppression under which the people have been, very little preparation could be made for the emergency, and everything has to be provided now under the pressure of the moment—arms, as far as possible, ammunition, provisions for the troops, hospital wants and arrangements, besides the great tact of satisfying everyone who wants or thinks he wants something, and listening to everyone who has something to say, or thinks he has. There is a great deal of goodwill on the part of the Committee, but I must say it is not so energetically seconded on the part of the Palermitans as one could have expected from their enthusiasm. There is a semi-Oriental *laissez aller* about them which only produces fits of activity scarcely equal to the moment.

At our first entrance into the town there was a good deal of haste made about the barricades, but as the extension of the occupation constantly requires new barricades, there is some difficulty in keeping them up to the work; a great many *evivas*, but all preferring to run about the streets to laying hard to work. Even the ringing of the bells, the most demoralizing sound to an army in a populous town, can, in spite of all injunctions, be only kept up in fits and starts. It is the Southern indolence, which soon gets the better of all good dispositions.

The town is illuminated, and presents, during the intervals of the bombardment, an animated appearance; but all the shops are still closed. The illumination with the antique-shaped glass lamps suspended from the balconies, presents a very pretty effect, rather heightened by the shells flying through the clear sky.

PALERMO, May 28—Morning.

Fatigued as I was I slept the whole night through, but people who did not assure me that the bombardment from both Castle and ships was more furious than during the day. Otherwise the night passed quietly enough, a few random shots by outlying posts forming the only interruption. I was just getting up in the morning when I was attracted by running and shouts in the street below. I looked out and saw two persons running through the street, waving their handkerchiefs and shouting "*Viva la libertà!*" I could not at first understand their tardy enthusiasm, but when I was told that they were some of the political prisoners just set at liberty I could understand this unexpected burst of *evvivas*, which, I need not say, found considerable echo on all sides. Several hundreds of these people were running about the streets, a loud testimony to the Bourbon rule. The troops which had occupied the prison of the Vicariato and the barracks close by had evacuated the spot, were embarked in boats and taken across to the Castello. The communication between the troops in the Castello and the Piazza Reale was thus cut off.

The next news was that the troops which had been posted in Monreale had been withdrawn towards the town. They were seen descending the road in the early morning and going towards the Royal Palace, augmenting the number of those stationed there by several thousands. This scattering of the Royal forces was one of the most important objects in GARIBALDI's marches. The Neapolitans, knowing the hatred of the people and the numerous bands bent on doing mischief, never dared to move except in large masses. Wishing to guard the position of Monreale, they had sent from 4,000 to 5,000 men there. They had another body quite equal to this disposed along the road from Parco to Piana, as they thought, in pursuit of GARIBALDI. They required a strong garrison in the citadel and on the road to the Mole, so that comparatively little remained for ths defence of the town itself.

This morning two Neapolitan steamers came in, the *Capri* and another, both full of troops, who are supposed to intend landing somewhere or other. They are troops sent off before the catastrophe could have been known at Naples. They seem undecided what to do under the circumstances, for if they chose to land they might easily do so under the fire of the citadel. There is comparative stillness this morning. Not a shot has been fired from the ships, and the citadel is likewise more moderate in its exertions.

SUSPENSION OF ARMS.

NOON.

I have just returned from head-quarters in the Piazza del Pretorio, where the mystery of the silence of the ships has been explained to me. Admiral MUNDY sends his Flag-Lieutenant, Mr. WILLMOT, every day three times on shore to communicate with Mr. GOODWIN, the Consul, and know everything that is going on. This morning, Mr. WILLMOT had another mission. The Neapolitan Commodore called on board the *Hannibal* very early to ask for the Admiral's good offices, in order to effect a suspension of arms with Gen. GARIBALDI, and obtain from the latter permission for two general officers from the forces in the Royal Palace and outside of it to traverse the town and communicate with the Admiral. Admiral MUNDY answered that he would not consent to be the mediator in any kind of negotiations unless the fire from the ships and the citadel first ceased. The Commodore promised immediately to cease firing from the vessels, but said that he could not pledge himself to put an end to the fire of the citadel, as the General commanding there was not only not under his orders, but was, on the contrary, his superior officer; but that he would do his best to persuade the commander of the citadel to follow his example and cease firing. On this the Admiral promised to send the message of the Commodore to General GARIBALDI. The Commodore kept his word, and his ships have not fired a shot since; but it seems his persuasive powers were lost on the commander of the Castello, for he continues shelling from time to time, but rather mildly in comparison with yesterday. The message of the Commander seemed to prove, better than even the abandoning of the position towards the Mole and the great military hospital with 700 sick and wounded, that things were not looking very promising for the Neapolitans. Yet, in spite of this, Gen. GARIBALDI, with his usual magnanimity, consented immediately to make an armistice, to stop his career of victory, and to allow the generals to pass through the town. Nay, he dispatched orders immediately to cease hostilities all along the line of attack, and sent a message informing the Neapolitan Commodore of it through the Admiral. It was carrying generosity rather too far. However, it is GARIBALDI's nature to have faith in the cause he fights for, and to be magnanimous even to his enemies.

Besides the Neapolitan commanders there seem to be others, too, who think that the victory is on GARIBALDI's side. After writing a few lines in the morning I sauntered into the town, my first object being, of course, to go to head-quarters. I had taken up my own quarters in the hotel of the Trinacria, just opposite to the French Consulate. When I came out of the door I saw a gentleman in a blue coat and brass buttons marked with the Imperial eagle of France talking to mine host, who immediately presented to me the gentleman with the brass buttons as the Chancelier of the French Consulate, who wished to see Gen. GARIBALDI, and asked me, as I was going that way, to take charge of him. I consented, and off we went. All along the road the Chancelier displayed a very inquisitive turn of mind, asking me what the number of GARIBALDI's force was, whether he had possession of the town, whether he was well provided with ammunition, and all kinds of other indiscreet questions, which I answered in my best diplomatic manner. He informed me that he had something very particular to communicate to the General, and I entertained him with accounts of the bombardment, showing him the traces of it, and expatiating about the infamy of it, and the pitiable figure the representatives of the "civilized" nations played in the whole affair. Thus we arrived at the Piazza Pretorio and found the General on the platform of the large fountain. I presented my companion, who took GARIBALDI aside and congratulated him, in the name of his Government, on the happy success of his expedition, assuring him of the sympathies of France, and displaying great eloquence, which I suspect was lost on the straightforward soldier in his red flannel shirt, who, although no diplomat, has a keen appreciation of human nature.

EFFECT OF THE VICTORY ON THE PEOPLE.

The taking of Palermo has had decidedly its effect on the country around. There is no end of the *squadre* which are approaching in all directions and hovering about the Regii. As soon as these latter had left Monreale the insurgents in the neighborhood descended to occupy it as well as San Martino. All about Piana and Corleone they are swarming and skirmishing, so that the column of 1,500 or 1,600 men which has been sent in that direction is rather compromised. They hoped to destroy GARIBALDI and his partisans, and the fate they prepared for them may await themselves.

But while thus the general march of events is decidedly favorable, I must say the Palermitans are scarcely up to the mark. They are all well-intentioned, but they are distressingly indolent, and want that general coöperation which is most calculated to insure success. There is no initiative or activity on their part, and their sole occupation seems to be to invent and spread rumors. Not a quarter of an hour passes without some fellow or other coming in, out of breath, and announcing the advance of the royal troops; now they are from one, now from the other side. Above all, horses and cavalry seem to be the nightmare of the Palermitans. They see the solitary regiment of Neapolitan cavalry everywhere. It is in vain that their noses are thrust against the barricades with which the whole town is blocked up; they *will* see the cavalry. But, although they are thus haunted by the royal troops, few seem to think that they ought to do something for themselves—making preparations for the defence of their houses and streets, and being always ready to meet an attack. It never occurs to them, as it did to the Lombards last year, that it is their duty to think day and night how to alleviate the sufferings of those who bleed in their cause. It is not the want of will, but a deficiency in acting otherwise than by order. The only thing which they do spontaneously is to cry "*Evviva*," and promenade the streets eager for news and gossip.

The irregulars are decidedly improving. They are getting a taste for barricade and street fighting; they still blaze away their ammunition in a frantic manner, but they are beginning to keep to their posts, and even to advance if not too much exposed. This is our advantage in these street fights; the longer they last the more they increase the confidence of the irregulars and destroy the discipline of the regular troops.

Every hour brings new proofs of this in the shape of prisoners and deserters from the Neapolitan forces. With those taken in the hospitals there must be above 1,000. There is an order from the General to treat them well, and there is no animosity prevailing against them, but so much the greater is, that against the *sbirri* spies, and "*compagni d'armi*," a kind of local police, who have committed great horrors. They are picked out everywhere, and brought up in gangs of five and six to the Committee, trembling for their lives; but only one of them has been killed hitherto, having been taken in the act of firing at those who wanted to arrest him.

The ceasing of the bombardment, or rather the diminishing of it, has brought people out into the streets again.

EVENING.

When I went to head-quarters in the afternoon, I found every one in a state of great indignation. Long after GARIBALDI had sent his consent to a suspension of arms, the bombardment from the Castello was continued. Nay, the Neapolitans had continued firing on the advanced posts, although strict orders from GARIBALDI had prevented the patriots from answering. Taking advantage of this quiescence on the side of the latter, the Neapolitans had burnt some houses and taken possession of some barricades which flanked theirs in the Piazza Reale. Several Cacciatori were killed and wounded. The General was on the point of addressing a letter to Admiral MUNDY, complaining of this breach of faith, when Lieut. WILMOT called again on the part of the Admiral at 6 P. M., saying that as no answer had arrived from the Commodore he thought the General liberated from his promise. On this the order was given to retake the lost positions. A couple of ORSINI's shells were thrown, and soon dislodged the Royalists. Half an hour afterwards Lieut. WILMOT called again. The Commodore had sent his answer, which was to the effect that the two Neapolitan Generals asked for the protection of the British flag in their passage through the town. The Admiral categorically refused, on which the Commodore declared that all negotiations were at an end.

The impression gained by this answer was that the whole negotiation was merely a feint to gain time and prepare for some movement. Every moment fresh reports came in stating that the whole Neapolitan fleet was in movement, with the exception of the *Ercoli*, the frigate which had been shelling the town yesterday. The two steamers with troops, after landing five boatfulls of their cargoes in the Castello, went off, one of them towing a gun-boat, and the other two merchant vessels. The general impression is that they meditate a landing of the rest somewhere, and a general attack. I must say it looks to me rather like a preparation for departure and embarkation of the troops. However, all preparations are made for their reception, should they attempt an attack.

TUESDAY, May 29—Morning.

The night passed quietly—so at least I am told, for I slept without waking once. The whole of the Neapolitan fleet left during the night, going out straight to sea, but in the morning the Commodore's vessel was seen to the east, in the direction of Termini, the very place where the Neapolitan troops embarked in 1848.

The bastion of Montalto, close to the Royal Palace, has been evacuated by the Neapolitans, who left behind a large 32-pounder gun. The force which occupied the Finanze has sent an officer as *parlementaire* to offer to retire. The condition proffered by GARIBALDI was that they should lay down their arms. They refused to do this, and the 32-pounder is being prepared to make them understand the necessity of such a step. The fort has, besides, its water and its provisions cut off, so there is no doubt that it will soon be brought to reason.

The supposition that the movements of the Neapolitan fleet are calculated rather to insure the safety of the Neapolitan troops than to do damage to the patriots is gaining ground every moment. Just when I was at the Pretorio one of the captains of squads stationed outside made his report—the Neapolitans cut off from communication outside, as well as from the sea-shore. San Martino, La Favorita, Monreale, Pareo, as well as the district towards the sea-shore,are all full of guerillas, harassing he Royalists day and night. They are massed in Porazzo and Santa Theresa, and have been trying to make a forward move both yesterday and this morning towards Olivuzzo, in the direction of San Martino and La Favorita. This is probably a feint, while their real intention is to operate on the opposite side, where their shot went.

While I was with the General a letter arrived from Corleone by which he was informed that the Neapolitan Colonel commanding the column sent there was inclined to come over if his rank was confirmed to him. He is surrounded on all sides by guerillas, his road cut off, and he has a considerable force before him. The answer was of course an acceptance of his proposals, which came in an indirect way.

The proposal does not surprise me. Yesterday several officers came in in plain clothes and gave themselves up. I saw about sixty or seventy prisoners and deserters in one place, who all wished to have arms and become soldiers of Italian independence.

But with all this it would be desirable that the Palermitans did more, and the *squadre* too. The first seem only busy with their *evvivas*, and the latter, like true Bashi-Bazouks, with wasting their ammunition.

MISCELLANEOUS MOVEMENTS AND NEGOTIATIONS.

6 P. M.—About 3 P. M. one of those panics suddenly broke out, which occur every moment, and serve more than anything else to demoralize the town and the *squadre*. The steamers which had gone off yesterday came back, and the rumor was that they were disembarking their troops before the Porta dei Greci,—great running and movement, great confusion, all caused by a column of dust on the road running along the sea-shore. In the afternoon there was some heavy firing, both towards the Piazza Reale and to the left of it, where the Neapolitans have a bastion which flanks the palace, and is itself defended from the Castello. All yesterday and to-day the object on that side was to get possession of a cluster of houses, so as to isolate that bastion, and force them out of this as from that of Sant' Agatha. The town is too large, and GARIBALDI's immediate followers are too few to be sent everywhere, and too precious to be exposed except in the greatest necessity. Thus it is the *squadre* who form the mass in most places. While ammunition lasts all goes well; but, unfortunately, blaze away as they do, a couple of hundred cartridges would not be sufficient for one of them. I really think they are worse in this respect than the Bashi-Bazouks. Well, the ammunition beieg exhausted on that point just as the royalists made a move in advance, one party of *Picicotti* fell back in one of the streets, and thus allowed the Royalists to shut in a street of houses in which another party of them were still holding out.

GARIBALDI was at dinner when the news arrived. There had been so many rumors of an advance of the Neapolitans during the day that the first impression was that this was merely another of those wild rumors; but Capt. NIVA, who brought it, was one of the Garibaldians, and there could be no doubt about its truth. One street or one house is no great object in a town like Palermo, which has many more of them than can be well defended, but so much the more important was the moral effect of losing a portion already once held. With his usual *coup d'œil*, which I begin to think looks like inspiration, GARIBALDI felt this. He jumped up from his chair, saying "Well, then I suppose I must go there myself." He saw it was one of those moments when the chief must be at the head of his troops to restore their confidence. He went down stairs, and took with him whatever he found on the road to that exposed point, and proceeded to take the lost ground.

His presence not only soon checked the advance of the Royalists, but made them likewise lose the advantage they had gained a moment before. With that marvelous ascendancy which he exercises over those around him, he succeeded in a short time in making the *Picciotti* fight, and even in animating the population which had remained in the houses.

In spite of the urgent entreaties of his followers not to expose himself he remained in the open street, without any shelter, haranguing and encouraging the men; the enemy seeing this, issued out from the houses and from behind the barricade. One of the *Picciotti* was shot through the head just before GARIBALDI, who, seeing him falling, held him up for a moment; and Col. TURR, at his side, got a ricochet ball against his leg as he took hold of the General and dragged him by main force under shelter. But the effect was produced. One rush brought the party close enough to throw one of ORSINI's shells, which prostrated seven or eight men. The bugler, who is always at GARIBALDI's side, sounded the charge, and the Neapolitans ran. The sound of this bugle seems to act formidably on the nerves of the Neapolitan troops; they know they have to do with GARIBALDI's men,and at Calata Fimi they ran even before the charge took place.

The two steamers, which had troops on board have anchored, and have begun to diembark them at the Castello under cover of the men-of-war, which have their broadsides turned towards the town, ready to bombard. This shows that the Neapolitans have not given up the game, but hope to regain the ground they have lost. These troops are not Neapolitans, but speak German; some say they are Bavarians. Whether their presence will restore the *morale* of the Neapolitan troops remains to be seen.

WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860—Morning.

The troops which were disembarked last night went out of the Castello towards the Mole, and then, by a circuit, rejoined, as it seems, the troops on the other side. This looks as if they were anxious to hold their ground in and about the Royal palace, rather than to make an attack on the town.

The news from the country could not be better. Everywhere the people are rising and the troops withdrawing. On the evening of the 23d Gen. ALFAN DI HEISLA abandoned Girgenti, leaving the civil authorities to their own devices. As soon as the troops left the population hoisted the Italian flag. A Committee was formed, and a national guard. The cries were, as everywhere else, "*Viva l'Italia*," "*Viva Vittorio Emmanuelle*," and "*Viva Garibaldi*." The civil authorities were respected, and although the prisoners, 200 in number, were let out, no disturbance occurred. The whole province there, as everywhere else, is following the example, rising, instituting a committee, and arming itself. The province of Catania has risen, with the exception of the town, which is still held by the military as well as that of Trapani. And all this occurred before the taking of Palermo, the news of which event has not yet had time to produce its full effect. If the Neapolitans ever again get possession of Sicily, the Sicilians deserve to be ruled forever by King BOMBINO.

The Neapolitan fleet has not fired a shot since the morning of the day before yesterday, when Admiral MUNDAY spoke his mind on the subject to the Commandore, so that one-half of the misery has been spared to the Palermians. But the Castello is incorrigible; whenever it hears a noise or sees a movement in any part of the town down comes a shell. If it were possible to miss, I dare say they would, but this cannot be expected in these narrow streets. The houses are, for the most part, so badly built that one shell is sufficient to make them a heap of ruins and bury the inmates. Whole families have thus disappeared, and hundreds of inoffensive people been killed and wounded. The fleet fired about 80 or 90 shells the first day: as for the Castello, it must have thrown more than 300.

The first day GARIBALDI addressed a protest to the commanders of the foreign men-of-war against this cowardly inhumanity; but they cannot interfere directly without instructions. It is to public opinion in Europe that the appeal must be made. Let it decide whether a Government which resorts to such means is worthy to exist.

The Parliament of Great Britain is assembled, let it take the matter in its hands. If a convict who has committed manslaughter or burglary becomes an opprobrium in the eyes of men, surely the bigoted idiot who massacres in this way hundreds of defenceless people to revenge himself of his own impotence deserves to be branded with infamy!

Just at this moment a flag of truce has come in from the Royal Palace with the following letter directed to Gen. GARIBALDI:

"*The Commander-in-Chief of the Armies and Naval Stations beyond the Faro, Palermo, May 30, 1860:*

GENERAL: As the British Admiral let me know that he would receive with pleasure on board of his vessel two of my Generals to open a Conference with you, of which he would be the mediator, if you allowed them to pass through the lines, I beg you to let me know whether you assent, and if so to indicate to me the hour at which the armistice is to begin. It would be likewise advantageous that you allowed the two Generals to be accompanied from the Royal Palace to the Sanità, where they would embark.

Waiting for your answer, I have the honor to be,

LANZA.

To his Excellency Gen. GARIBALDI."

To this letter the answer was, that Gen. GARIBALDI would have no objection to meet the two Generals on board the Admiral's vessel; that he would send round orders to all the line to cease firing; that the armistice was to begin at noon, and that at 1 P. M. they should meet on board the Admiral's ship. Col. TURR, the Inspector-General of the national forces, sent the letter to LANZA on board the *Hannibal* by Mr. WILMOT, the flag-lieutenant.

12:30 P. M.—If a man is found to have taken, in confusion, his neighbor's cloak, it may pass for a mistake; but if that same man is found on the very next occasion in the same position, it is time to cry "Stop thief!" and collar the individual. When the Neapolitans asked for an armistice, and General GARIBALDI sent accordingly the order to all the line to cease firing, they not only continued shelling, but tried to take advantage of the cessation of the fire to gain a better position. To-day they not only tried but actually gained a considerable advantage. In order to cease firing at noon and begin the armistice, GARIBALDI had begun to send round the line about an hour before.

Just about the same time a Neapolitan column appeared on the same road by which GARIBALDI had entered. It was provided with artillery and began to advance from the Ponte dell' Amiragliato, where they had been stationed, towards the Porta di Termini. In vain was the white flag denoting an armistice exhibited, not only did the firing continue, but the citadel began sending its shells in the same direction. Several of the officers mounted on the top of the barricades, and tried to inform the Neapolitans of the armistice. They were received with rifle shots, and Col. CARINI, besides others, was wounded. The Garibaldins still stuck to their instructions, and did not return the fire. Message after message came to GARIBALDI that they must fire or else abandon their position. The general was just on the point of taking the resolution that the armistice was broken, when two Neapolitan officers came in as *parlementaires*. They excused the affair as a misunderstanding, and that the column had not received the orders about the armistice. They were sent in front to stop the fire and arrest the advance. Curiously enough, during all this time the shelling from the citadel went on also, and surely the citadel could not be supposed to be without news of the armistice! Just at 12 o'clock the news came that the column of the enemy had penetrated into the town. GARIBALDI immediately, as he did yesterday, collected his reserves, and marched on. It was quite true, and Lieut. WILMOT, R. N., who had come on shore to bring the Admiral's consent to the conference on board, found himself in the midst of the advancing column of Neapolitans and the men of GARIBALDI. A shell fired at the same time from the Castello burst close to him, the Neapolitans leveled their muskets, and it was with considerable danger that he at last reached GARIBALDI. It was five minutes past 12. Mr. WILMOT brought the Admiral's consent to an interview on board, and a few minutes after two Neapolitan officers arrived to say that it was all a mistake, that the column had not received the orders.

The Admiral's boats are to be ready at 1½. I must say if I had been GARIBALDI I should not have listened to any proposals before the column coming from outside had given up the positions out of which it had cheated his troops. But GARIBALDI is incorrigible in his magnanimity. I am waiting to hear what passed on board, and hope to be able to tell you before the mail closes and her Majesty's ship *Intrepid* starts.

4 P. M.—The conference on board is not over, and all the boats are assembled round the *Hannibal*. The town is in a most excited state, the impression having got abroad that the Neapolitans intend offering a capitulation and free retreat to GARIBALDI. It is in such moments that you see of what stuff a population is made, and certainly that of Palermo is not of the stuff of which heroes and martyrs are made. Instead of throwing themselves into the houses nearest to the points occupied by the enemy, they run about the streets discouraging each other.

4½ P. M.—The conference is over. GARIBALDI has come on shore, and is gone to the Palace with the two Neapolitan Generals. The French mail starts, and I must send off my letter without being able to give you the details of the conference. The report is, however, that an armistice is concluded till to-morrow at noon, and that it is, above all, with the view to provide for the great number of wounded that the Neapolitans asked for an armistice.

At any rate, you will not have long to wait for a final decision one way or the other; it must come in a few days. Neither party can hold out much longer. An epic poem could be written about what the 1,062 Italians and five Hungarians did in Sicily during these last 20 days; how they fought, how they marched, how they bore fatigue. If every Sicilian was ready to do the thousandth part of what they did, there would be no more fighting required. As for pay, the very word is unknown; most of those who came have means of their own, never ask for anything except ammunition, live on what they can buy, and seem almost to have forgotten what sleep is. The only drawback is that they were only 1,062 at landing, and that those who think themselves great in the Italian cause thought it their duty this time to impede most effectually all reinforcements. If one was ill-natured, one might almost suppose that they thought it a good opportunity to get rid of GARIBALDI, but they may find themselves mistaken.

LAW REPORTS.

Constitutionality of the Sunday Law.

DECISION AGAINST THE STADT THEATRE.

The Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Otto Hoym and Edward F. Harmann.—This is the application for an attachment against defendants for a contempt in opening the Stadt Theatre in violation of an injunction order. The case came up for decision upon application, and the following opinion was rendered.

BONNEY, J.—On the 2d day of June, 1860, an injunction order was made in this action, and duly served on the defendant Harmann, "restraining and enjoining the defendants or their agents from opening the New-York Stadt Theatre for exhibiting theatrical performances therein, until a license shall be obtained therefor, according to the provisions of the act to create a fund in aid of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, passed Feb. 1, 1839." On an attachment issued for an alleged violation of said injunction, the defendant Harmann has been brought before the Court, and in answer to interrogatories proposed to him states that on the 3d of June, 1860, said theatre was opened with his knowledge and assent, and public theatrical performances were then exhibited therein; that he was the manager of said theatre, and did, on Sunday, June 3, 1860, cause to be given, and allowed and suffered to be given to the public at said theatre, a theatrical representation or play. That he was present in the business office of said theatre on that evening and attended to the business part thereof, as usual. He further states, in substance, that the defendants are joint lessees of said theatre for a term of ten years, which will expire in 1865; that they have always performed on Sundays when the theatre has been open; that it is a custom among Germans in Europe to attend theatres on Sunday evening; that the profits in New-York on Sunday average about the same as two and a half week-days, and if compelled to close the theatre on Sundays, it would not be possible for defendants to continue the business, their lease would be valueless, and deponent (Harmann) would be ruined; that the regular season of said theatre had ended before said 3d day of June, and as the theatre would otherwise have been unoccupied, they all got up a performance on that evening, and the actors were paid proportionate to the receipts.

From the complaint, affidavits and papers read or referred to in this proceeding, it further appears that a license to open and keep open the said theatre for theatrical performances for three months from May 1 to Aug. 1, 1860, was obtained by S. D. Bellows and indorsed "good until Nov. 1, 1860," for which $250 was paid; that on the evening of Sunday, May 20, and on the evening of Sunday, May 27, 1860, the said theatre was opened for dramatic performances, and a play or dramatic performance was on each of said Sunday evenings exhibited and performed therein, for admission to which persons attending were charged a regular stated price; which performances and each of them, by the provisions and express terms of the act entitled "An act to preserve the public peace and order on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday," passed April 17, 1860, of themselves, forfeited vacated, annulled and rendered void the said license. That on the 25th of May the plaintiff's attorney sent a notice in writing addressed to the managers of said theatre; that he was directed to take proceedings against them by injunction, to restrain their further theatrical performances on the ground that their license was at an end in consequence of the violation of the last mentioned act, which notice was delivered to the defendant Harmann, who immediately handed it to his counsel, then present in the office of the theatre, who read and explained it to him.

Defendant, in his affidavit in opposition to the motion for attachment, states he did not know and was not informed of the contents of the paper (injunction) served on him on the evening of the 2d day of June, but from its appearance judged it was a law paper; that he does not fully understand the English language, and does not and cannot comprehend the terms and technical words made use of in legal documents and papers; that he laid said paper aside without reading it, and did not read it until Monday morning, when he gave it to his counsel, who then told him that it was an injunction, and he must not open his theatre for theatrical performances, and from that time he has not done so; that he had no desire to violate said injunction, and if he had known the contents of the paper served he would have obeyed it.

In answer to the statements of this defendant, Geo. O. Bartlett states by affidavit that he served the injunction order on defendant Harmann on Saturday, the 2d of June, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and stated to him that he wished to serve on him an injunction order to restrain him from opening his theatre, and read to him the whole of the original injunction, and showed him the signature thereto.

If defendant, as he states, did not understand a word of what was so read to him, the manner of the service and the statement made by Bartlett should have induced him to examine the copy delivered to and left with him, or otherwise ascertain its contents and effect, before proceeding to do that which he was told the injunction order was intended to restrain. Upon all the papers before me it clearly appears that this defendant (Harmann) is guilty of the alleged contempt. His counsel, in arguing the matter, frankly stated that these defendants, and their associates, deny the constitutionality of said law of 17th April, 1860, and will not obey or regard it until it shall have been adjudged by the Bench that it is valid, and that they are bound to observe it. It is undoubtedly the right of any one willing so to do to question the constitutionality of any statute, and by proper proceedings to obtain the judgment of the Courts; but, until judgment is had, it is their duty to obey the acts of the Legislature, as they stand upon the statute book; and if, upon the opinion of himself or others that a statute is unconstitutional, he assumes to resist or disobey it, he takes the responsibility of paying the penalty of such disobedience, in case the opinion upon which he has acted shall not be, by the Courts, sustained. The question of the constitutionality of said law of 17th April last has not been argued in this proceeding, nor have the grounds upon which it is supposed to be unconstitutional been stated; but it is manifest that the action of the defendant has been, in part at least, induced by his opinion and belief that said law is unconstitutional, and a desire to raise the question of its constitutionality and validity in such form that it may be promptly determined by the decision of this Court and of the Court of Appeals, and I desire now to afford him the opportunity of obtaining an immediate adjudication of that question. And with that intent, and to give the defendant the benefit of an appeal, if he desires to take it, I do, in this matter, determine and adjudge:

First—That the said Act, entitled "An Act to preserve the public peace and order on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday," passed April 17, 1860, is constitutional and valid.

Second—That by the violation of said Act by the exhibition and performance of plays in the Stadt Theatre, so called, on Sunday, the 20th day of May last, and on Sunday, the 27th day of said May, the license granted to Bellows to open said theatre for theatrical performances for three months from 1st of May, 1860, was vacated, annulled, and rendered void.

Third—That the exhibition of any theatrical performance in said theatre, or the opening of the theatre for said exhibition, after said 20th day of May, without obtaining any license therefor, was illegal, and was properly restrained by the injunction order made and served on defendant on the 2d day of June inst.

Fourth—That, by causing, allowing and suffering a theatrical representation or play to be given in said theatre on Sunday, the 3d day of June inst., the defendant Harmann violated said injunction order, and was guilty of the contempt with which he is charged.

Fifth—That for such contempt the said defendant Harmann pay a fine of $250, and be committed to the common jail of the County of New-York until such fine be paid.

After the above decision was rendered, Mr. Stalknecht, counsel for the defendant, stated that the constitutionality of the law was not raised before his Honor, and that the only question which was argued was, whether or not the defendant was guilty of the contempt charged; and that he (counsel) had conceded, and now conceded, that the injunction must be obeyed whether the law was constitutional or not. Further, he had associated with him in the case Messrs. Brady and Clinton as counsel, and it was but just to them that they should have an opportunity to be heard on the constitutionality of the law, before that question was decided. He also stated that the defendant was indicted by the Grand Jury for the same offence, and that a demurrer had been interposed to the indictment, which would be argued in the Court of General sessions on Monday next. On that argument the counsel named would discuss the question of the constitutionality of the law under which this proceeding was brought; and if this opinion was allowed to stand as now written, it might be regarded as a precedent by the Judges of the Sessions. For these reasons counsel requested that so much of the opinion be stricken out as relatedto, or passed upon, the constitutionality of this law.

Justice BONNEY stated that he thought no Judge or Court would regard the opinion in this instance as a precedent, as he had been careful to preface his remarks on that subject with the statement that the question had not been argued or regularly brought before him. He had only so decided that the questions involved might be taken directly to the General Term for the opinion of that Court thereon.

Mr. Cram then submitted a draft of an order.

Mr. Stalknecht remarked that the order proposed required the money to be paid to the moving counsel—an order he could not understand or consent to. Himself and client desired that the money should go to the poor if to any one, for whose benefit the action was brought; the Stadt Theatre was in the habit of donating the proceeds of an annual benefit to the poor, and the proprietors thereof wished this fine to go to that class.

Mr. Cram contended that the money should be paid into his hands, and claiming that there were precedents for such a course.

Mr. Stalknecht knew of no person more worthy to receive $250 than Mr. Cram; but still he thought it should be paid into the hands of some other party—say the Clerk of the Court, Mr. W. Sterling Yard.

The Court, however, approved the order as drawn, requiring the fine to be paid over to the attorney of the plaintiff.

Counsel for defendant then moved to strike out so much of the order as required the costs and Sheriff's fees to be paid by his client. This motion was granted, and those expenses directed to be paid out of the fine.

The defendant was then remanded into the custody of his counsel, who vouched for his further appearance subject to the order of the Court. Time will be taken by the defendants in which to determine whether or not to appeal from the present order. The order was made by Justice BONNEY, at Special Term.

Henry A. Cram, for plaintiff; F. S. Stalknecht and John Hays, for defendant.

General Sessions.

ALL ABOUT A STAND IN WASHINGTON MARKET—A PECULIAR CASE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

A case of much interest was tried, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions before Recorder BARNARD. James Brown, a well-dressed man, whose appearance of shrewdness and intelligence did not belie the charge made against him, was accused of obtaining $1,000 under false pretences, by the following proceeding: A Mr. Thomas Clark, residing, in February, 1859, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, having recently returned from California, with a moderate amount of the root of all evil in his belt, desired to make an investment, and for that purpose, having calculated his chances of success in the various trades and professions, by which men now-a-days contrive to grow rich, concluded that a stall in Washington Market would be a desirable thing to obtain. To that end he came to this City and consulted a friend, one Robert Onderdonk, respecting "the way to set about it." Mr. Onderdonk undertook to introduce him to a man who "knew the ropes" of Washington Market better than most men and as well as any. And the man who knew the ropes was Brown. But, according to Brown, when the conference on the subject was held, stands in Washington Market were like gold at Pike's Peak—certainly there, but hard to get at. Carelessly, Brown dropped a remark that he knew of one which belonged to a widow, a Mrs. Legrand, who might—but he scarcely thought she would—be induced to part with it, if the price offered was sufficient to tempt her to retire into private life and live snugly on the interest, added to the interest of the large sums deposited in the Bank from her earnings on that same very prosperous stall. Mr. Clark opened his eyes, and saw another fortune to be made from that stand of propriety, and inquired the price. Brown couldn't exactly say. He would see the lady and ascertain her feelings in the matter; thought she wouldn't care to sell out; didn't know, but would try his best. Call again in a few days—say next Wednesday. Clark called o' Wednesday. Brown had seen the lady; she was not eager to sell out—too much money to be made there—one of the best stands in the market. Clark wished he could get it. Brown wished he might, but the lady must again be entreated to consider the subject, and the difficulty was that she did not care to consider it, she liked the stand so well. At any rate, Brown knew that she could not, under any circumstances, be induced to yield up the "good will" and location of a fine money-making business for less than $2,000. Clark hahed and Clark hummed. It was more than he expected to pay for the location of a stand—much more. But then, as Brown said, consider the fortune that had been made there, and the reputation of the stand, and with that reputation the fortune *in futuro*, the piles of bills which the next owner would accumulate. Clark could bear the temptation no longer. Eve ate the apple. Clark determined to buy the stall. But, with a wariness that did him credit, he desired to conduct that important part of a business transaction—the paying of the money—with the lady principal herself. Brown agreed to meet him next day, for that purpose, and on meeting him, took him to a house in Reade-street, where Mrs. Legrand, a somewhat elderly lady, received him courteously, and frankly stated that her price was $2,000, and not a penny less. Clark concluded to purchase, and offered her $300 to bind the bargain. But Mrs. Legrand had a soul above currency, and referred to Mr. Brown as the gentleman who, acting as her agent, was also to be her banker. So Mr. Brown took the $300, as subsequently he did the remaining $1,700, and Mr. Clark became the happy possessor of the stand No. 477 Washington Market. As an act of acknowledgment to Brown, he presented him with $20 for his trouble.

But it was disclosed to Mr. Clark, after a while—how, and in what way, did not clearly appear from the testimony yesterday—that this woman in Reade-street was not the real, *bonâ fide*, genuine and original Mrs. Legrand, but a woman whom Brown had persuaded to personate that lady. And it was further disclosed to Mr. Clark that there was a genuine Mrs. Legrand, who had wished to sell out the stand, and had commissioned Brown to dispose of it for $1,000, if he could get it. And the reader has seen how he did get it, and $1,020 to boot—or, as we might say, to booty—of which booty, it is fair to presume, the fictitious Mrs. Legrand, of Reade-street, got a proportionate share.

Mr. Clark, learning these facts, was indignant, and hurried to the law for revenge. He had Brown indicted for false pretences. The trial, after much delay, took place yesterday, and the Jury found Brown guilty. His counsel raised some legal point as a reason for a suspension of proceedings. This was immediately overruled by Recorder BARNARD, who, however, so far acceded to the request of counsel as to postpone sentence till to-day. Brown, who had been at large on bail, was preparing to leave Court, when the Recorder ordered him to be taken into custody, and conveyed to the Tombs.

Michael Comfort was tried and convicted of stealing 51 bags of corn from a schooner lying at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street and East River, on the 24th February. Remanded for sentence.

Charles Moses pleaded guilty to stealing a watch, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Case of the Slaver Falmouth.

The case of the bark *Falmouth* was brought up for examination before United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM, in the United States Court. George A. Leinas, the captain of the bark, Wm. S. Robertson, the first mate, and six seamen were arraigned. The first witness called was

Trevet About, a lieutenant of the United States sloop *Portsmouth*. He deposed that he boarded the *Falmouth* off the port of Porto Praya, and found the eight defendants doing duty on board as officers and crew; there were also three persons, claiming to be passengers, who spoke no English; the captain told him he had four passengers; when in the port the ship's papers were sent to Capt. Calhoun; I examined all the papers except the manifest of cargo, while in port; she was captured two days after that; I examined the hold of the vessel; it contained water and casks; there were 93 or 96 casks of fresh water, each holding 160 gallons; they were somewhat charred inside; she had rice, very fine looking rice; she had drugs, viz.: One box Epsom salts, one box flax-seed, one barrel containing disinfecting fluid, a large box containing coppers and furnace attached, a box marked "Tinware," containing round tin pans, 15x4½ inches deep—there were five dozen and one; she had lumber in planks and scantling, eight inches wide, and 12 to 15 feet long; scantling was from 3 to 3½ inches, stowed clear to the wings, fore and aft; water in barrels was also stowed each side of keelson; the lumber covered all the casks, two-thirds the length of the ship; there were thirty barrels of Navy bread and flour two and two-thirds barrels of rum, sixteen tierces of rice; 15 barrels white beans—soup beans; 20 barrels of corn meal, and plenty of firewood on board. I found a chart of the North Atlantic and of the Coast of Africa, also, of Cuba and adjacent islands, also of Caribbean Sea and Bahama Banks; gave the charts to Capt. Leinas, as his property; had no conversation with the Captain about the boiler; it was 2½ feet deep and 23 inches in diameter, and would hold about 64 gallons; it was attached to a furnace at the time; the three passengers were allowed to go ashore at their own request, after arriving in the harbor of Porto Praya.

Wm. Hewitt, one of the crew, deposed that he was sent home from Porto Praya by Capt. Calhoun; he was employed as a blacksmith at the Government station in that port; in communication with the crew after they sailed from New-York, they all stated that the vessel was bound to the Congo River after slaves; he did not know the object of the Captain in stopping at Porto Praya; they took in there some fresh meat; the Captain had money which he saw him take out of bags in the cabin, while in Porto Praya; the bags were removed from a box; there were three passengers on board, but one of them took a regular trick at the wheel.

The case was adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

The West Washington Market Case.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The People, Taylor and Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.—This case was again adjourned by Justice LEONARD in order to have it heard on Wednesday next by Justice INGRAHAM.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Petition of Root and others.*—Referred to John T. Hoffman to proceed under rule 67, &c.

PECKHAM, J.—*Lennox vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

BOCKES, J.—*Russ vs. Dinsmore. House vs. Dinsmore. Doren vs. Same.*—Motions granted with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Hays vs. Berryman.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with conditions to the defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*White vs. Sanderson.*—Motion denied.
James vs. Stommurs.—Motion denied.
The People vs. Hildebrandt.—Motion granted.

Court Calendar....FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 27, 29 to 37, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—(Short causes.) Nos. 4219, 2365, 2723, 4605, 2485, 3429, 1659, 4805, 4815, 4001, 5029, 1353, 4430, 4424, 1946, 4268, 2696, 4766, 4824, 4888, 4306, 4048, 1086, 4498, 4529, 1488, 3109, 2424, 3946, 2350, 2500, 458, 4269, 4519, 4849, 4265, 4868, 2044, 4645, 4117, 4146, 1403, 5058½, 2004, 2359, 5038, 4477, 4821, 4263, 4772, 4471, 4851, 2874, 4248, 4545, 4242, 2109, 4233, 3915, 1484, 2639, 4467, 4866, 4875, 4862, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3098, 4044½, 1698, 4879, 1727, 4145, 4517.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 166, 10, 630, 560, 18, 576, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21.

$2,000	U. S. 5s '74	104¼	200	Mich Cent. R.	49⅛
1,000	do.	104⅛	300	do.	49¼
12,000	do.	104⅛	100	do. s10	49
8,000	Tenn. 6s '90	92⅞	150	do. s60	49
1,000	N. C. State 6s	98⅛	50	do. s10	49⅛
3,000	Mo. State 6s	84¾	200	do. s30	49¼
1,000	Cal. State 7s	92½	150	do.	49⅜
1,000	E. R. 2d Mg. B. E.	95	100	do. s30	49⅛
7,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	67	25	Ind. & Cinn. R.	43
15,000	E. R. 5th M. B.	62½	60	Mch So. & N. Ia. G. S.	27¼
1,000	E. R. C. Bs. '71	49¼	100	do.	27½
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	91	215	do.	27
5,000	do.	91⅜	50	do. s60	26⅝
11,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	97	50	do. s60	26¾
			100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M. B.	48	300	do.	63¾
1,500	Ill. C. R. B.	91⅛	380	do.	63⅛
1,000	do.	91¼	20	do.	63¼
5,000	C. & N. Wl'st M.	57	100	do. b60	63¾
2,000	H. & St. J. R. B.	73	350	do. s10	63¾
2,000	D. L. & W. 2d M.	101	50	do. s60	63⅛
18	Bank of New-York	104	100	do. s30	63⅛
24	Merchants' Bank	104⅛	50	do.	63⅝
10	Second avenue R.	98	50	do. s10	63⅝
20	do.	97⅛	50	do. s10	63⅛
10	National Bank	104	150	do. c	63⅛
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97	50	do. b60	63⅛
23	Penn. Coal Co.	85¾	250	Gal. & Chic. R. s60	61⅛
150	Cumberland Pref.	12⅛	200	do. s30	61⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b60	82	250	do.	61⅝
100	do. b60	82⅛	100	do. b10	61¾
300	do.	82⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R. b60	30¾
50	do. s30	82	400	do. b60	30⅞
150	Erie Railroad	19¼	2100	do.	30¾
100	do. b30	19¼	350	do. s60	30⅛
100	do. s10	19¼	34	Chi. & R. I. R.	69
100	do. b60	19⅜	200	do.	69¼
50	do.	19⅛	100	do. s10	69¾
50	do. s10	19⅛	400	do. b60	69⅛
200	Hudson River R.	48	10	Chi., B. & Q. R.	72
200	do. b60	48⅛	50	do. s10	72
100	do.	48⅛	64	do.	72⅛
100	Reading Railroad	40¾	50	do.	72¾
100	do.	40⅞	50	do. b60	73
200	do. b60	41	50	do. b60	73¼
350	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	13⅛	186	do.	73
83	Del. L. & W. R.	95	50	do. s10	73
20	do.	95⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	E. R. 1st M. B.	100¼	50	Ill. Cen. R. Sp. b30	63⅛
2,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.	100½	50	do. s60	63
3,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	91⅜	50	do.	63¼
10,000	Cle. & To. S. F. Bs.	75	200	do. s10	63
50	Pacific M. S. Co. b60	90	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	8
300	N. Y. Central R.	82⅛	100	Cleve. & To. R. s60	30⅝
375	Erie Railroad	19⅝	100	do.	30⅞
50	do. s30	19⅛	500	do.	31
50	do. b30	19⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R. b30	69⅛
50	Erie R. Ass. Stk.	19	100	do. s60	69¼
50	Hud. Riv. R. s60	47⅞	50	do.	69⅛
50	do. b60	48⅛	50	N. J. Cen. R.	120
100	Mich. Cen. R.	49¼	150	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. s30	73
50	do. b60	49⅜	100	do.	73⅞
50	do. s60	49	100	do.	73
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	61⅝			

THURSDAY, June 21—P. M.

The steamship *Asia* this morning brought from England and France the most important Grain accounts we have had since the war of last year between France and Austria. In its effect upon our markets, it is even more important, since the draughts likely to be made upon the supplies of Wheat and Corn in this country will find us abundantly prepared to meet them, which was not the case last season. The weather had been cold and unseasonable throughout Great Britain, and the London and provincial markets were all on the rise from the apprehension of an indifferent, if not a poor harvest, while in France, the prefects of the different departments were advising the Imperial Government to prepare against the probability of a bad harvest. Had not these accounts been previously foreshadowed, we should, perhaps, distrust the effects of a single turn in the crop prospects of the two countries, but as this is the second spell of stormy and unseasonable weather, and the supplies of old Grain in both England and France are admitted to be moderate, we now look for substantial orders upon our markets throughout the Summer months, if not through the next Autumn. This prospect is the more encouraging, as the West presents the most cheering evidence that the new harvest, now near at hand, will be an abundant one. It will be noticed from our Corn Exchange report to-day that a very large business has been done in Grain and Flour since the arrival of the *Asia*, and it is surmised that the same accounts were in private hands yesterday, on telegraph from the Quebec steamer, which sailed the same day from England. Over 260,000 bushels Grain and 38,000 barrels Flour changed hands to-day, the principal portion believed to be for export, as heavy freight engagements are making for London, Liverpool and Havre.

The Stock Exchange improved under the Foreign news and the previous impetus of yesterday in the Western Shares. To-day the demand was more general and included a good many of the Railway Bonds, part of the purchases believed to be for English account. The advance in Erie Shares is 1½ ₱ cent. and Illinois Central 1 ₱ cent. New-York Central rose to 82⅛ and closed that price bid. It will be noticed that a heavy business was done in nearly all the Western Stocks, and in all cases, except Galena, which barely supported the advance of yesterday, at better rates. The State Stocks were firm, but with no important speculation in any one description. The general market was well maintained to the close of dealings in the afternoon, the following being the latest quoted bids:

N. Y. Central	82¼	Toledo	30¾
Erie	19⅜	Panama	132¾
Hudson	48	Illinois Central	63
Galena	61⅛	Pacific	89¾
Rock Island	69⅛	Reading	41
M. Central	49⅛	Missouris	84⅛
M. S. Guaranteed	27	Virginias	93⅞
Harlem Preferred	39	Tennessees	92¾

The private banking letters from London speak of some uneasiness about the English harvest, on account of the wet and cold weather, and rather anticipate, in any event, a good demand for grain on our Western farmers. There was more employment for money at the Bank rate of 4 ₱ cent., and the future of the market would turn upon the state of the harvest weather, which, up to the sailing of the steamer, was bad. An improved inquiry for American securities is also noticed, growing out of the appreciative market reported from this side, and the encouraging accounts of our growing crops. Several of these letters go so far as to anticipate a liberal demand for our Grain, for at least a year to come, expressing, at the same time, in view of the effect on our Western and other Railways, much confidence that, where their finances are not hopelessly involved, good crops and a good export demand for them will bring their stocks and bonds back to something like old prices. The following is the latest in American Stocks:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Maryland 5s	95 to 97		
U. S 5s, redeemable, '74	94 to 95		
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent	82 to 84		
Do., 6 ₱ cent	83 to 85		
Illinois Cen. 6s, '75	77 to 79		78¼
Do., 7s, '75	81½ to 82½		
Do., Freeland,	90 to 92		
Do., $100 shares, $70 pd.	41 to 39	dis.	41, 40
Do., $100 shares, all paid.	55 to 60		
Michigan Central 8s, '60	87 to 90		
Do., convt., '69	86 to 89		
Do., Sinking Fund, 8s, '82	87 to 89		
Do., $100 shares	48 to 52		
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7s, 1885	63 to 65		
Do., $100 shares	10 to 15		
N. Y. Central, 6s, '83	83 to 85		
Do., 7s, '64	91 to 93	x. c	
Do., 7s, '76	94 to 96		
Do., $100 shares	73 to 75		
N. Y. & Erie 7s, '67	89 to 91		
Do., 2d mort., 1859	87 to 89		
Do., 3d mort., '83 assented	77 to 79		
Do., Bds., '62, '71, '75	45 to 50		
Do., shares, assented	19 to 20		19¼
Pennsylvania Cen. 6s	91 to 93		
Do., 2d mortgage	90 to 92		
Do., $50 shares	36 to 38		
Phila. & Reading 6s, '60	78 to 80		
Do., 6s, 1870	70 to 75		
Do., $50 shares	18 to 22		

The Exchanges for Saturday's mail open at the currency for the last packet; London, 109¾@109⅞; Paris, f.5.14⅜@f.5.13¾. There is an improved supply of merchant bills, drawn here upon the export of domestic produce; the freight engagements of Grain and Flour for Great Britain and France being large. For Specie, the export demand is also liberal for the *Arago*, on Saturday. We hear of engagements of Gold $600,000, and of Mexican and other Silver $250,000, with the probabilities of $600,000 or $800,000 being added to the former.

In the Money Market the supply at call is easy, and one or more of the private banking houses are accepting 4½@4 ₱ cent., on private stock collateral, while 5 ₱ cent. is called the rule among the Brokers. No change in discounts, which rate from 4½ to 6 ₱ cent., except perhaps less disposition to take six months' paper at the low figures accepted by some of the lenders of Money last week.

The following are the earnings of the Great Western Railway for the week ending the 15th of June 1860:

Passengers	$17,616 19
Freight and live stock	10,904 03
Mails and sundries	1,305 14
Total	$29,825 37
Corresponing week of last year	33,180 23
Decrease	$3,354 86

The earnings of the Tolodo and Wabash Railroad for the second week of June:

	1859	1860
Passengers	$4,558 07	$4,266 65
Freight	10,177 79	11,365 13
Total	$14,735 86	$15,631 78
Increase		$895 92

The Chicago and Northwestern Road earned the second week in June:

From passengers, mails, &c	$4,728 80
From freight	5,930 49
Total	$10,659 29
Same week last year	6,523 74
Increase	$4,135 55

An important verdict was rendered to-day in the Superior Court, before Judge BOSWORTH, in the case of the Belmont Bank of Ohio against WILLIAM HOGE & Co., growing out of the hypothecation of the paper of the Ohio Banks by E. LUDLOW as Cashier of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. The paper was indorsed to the order of LUDLOW as Cashier in the usual way by the Cashier of the Belmont Bank, so as to make it negotiable, and was sent by it to the Trust Company, with instructions to collect. Mr. LUDLOW indorsed the paper in blank, and deposited it with HOGE & Co. as security for advances to the Trust Company. The question was left to the jury to say whether the bankers in New-York so advancing took it in good faith before maturity and for value. The jury found a verdict for HOGE & Co. The verdict is of importance, as being the first of the numerous suits now pending to recover the value of the so-called "collection paper" deposited as collateral by LUDLOW with the banks and bankers in this City, and is well calculated to increase the security now felt as to the negotiability of commercial paper not restricted in its indorsement.

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office was as follows:

Total receipts	$313,101
Payments	556,062
Balance	6,135,981

COMMERCIAL NEWS BY THE ASIA.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for Money had been quite moderate, and the applications at the Bank of England were on a limited scale. On the 8th, however, there was a decided increase in the demand.

The Stock Exchange was very dull, and the funds were without any variation in prices. Consols closed firmly on the 8th, at 94¾@95 for money, and 95⅛@⅜ for account.

A French loan of £40,000,000 sterling was spoken of as probable.

A report was current that another effort was about to be made to introduce the long contemplated Russian loan.

The weekly Bank statement shows an increase in the bullion of £70,990.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar Silver, at 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 5s. 2½d.; Eagles, 76s. 3½d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL Saturday, June 9. 1860.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular says:—The market continues in the same irregular and depressed state, and although the necessities of spinners have compelled them to come in to a somewhat larger extent little relief is given to holders, in consequence of the large supply offering, and prices must be again quoted at ⅛d decline in most descriptions of American. The sales of the week foot up 47,610 bales, including 770 on speculations and 8,280 for export. The business yesterday (Friday) was about 7,000, including 1,500 for export and speculation, without any improvement in tone or price. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Mobiles	6⅛d.
Middling Orleans	7⅜d.	Fair Uplands	7⅛d.
Fair Mobiles	7½d.	Middling Uplands	6d.

The stock on hand now reaches 1,358,630 bales of which 1,154,470 are American.

At Manchester prices are steady and there has been a slight improvement in the demand, both for yarns and cloth.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour in better demand, and fair qualities 6d. dearer; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 27s.@30s. 6d.; Ohio, 27s. 6d.@32s. Wheat in improved request, at an advance of 1d.@2d. ₱ ceutal; Red, 10s. 4d.@11s.; White, 11s.@12s. 6d. Corn very dull and fully 6d.@1s. lower, without inducing business; Yellow, 33s.@34s. ₱ quarter; White, 34s. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. call Corn 1s.@2s. lower.

PROVISIONS—Beef in limited demand, and prices a shade easier. Pork steady in price, but dull. Bacon in moderate demand, at previous rates. Lard has been in more request, with sales at 57s.@59s. Tallow—A fair business has been done, at 52s.@54s. for North American.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' circular reports: Ashes in merely retail demand, at 28s. 6d.@29s. for Pots, and 31s.@32s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugars dull and favoring buyers. Coffee steady, and low sorts rather better. Rice firm, and in good request; sales of Carolina at 24s. Bark inactive. Fish Oils without alteration. Linseed Oil quiet, 28s. 6d.@29s. Resin quiet and unchanged; common, 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine dull, at 34s. 3d.@34s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: WHEAT quiet, 1s.@2s. dearer; White, 54s.@59s.; Red, 52s.@56s.; FLOUR 28s.@31s. IRON dull; Bars and Rails, £5 5s.@£5 10s.; Scotch Pig, 53s. SUGAR dull, and 6d. lower. TEAS heavy, and rather easier; Congou, 1s. 5d.@1s. 5½d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 35s. COFFEE very firm, and 1s. higher for superior. OIL—Linseed, buyers at 28s.; Sperm, £92; Cod, £40. RICE in more demand. TALLOW, more doing at 52s.@52s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKET.

[*Week ending June 6, inclusive.*]

COTTON irregular; sales of the week 7,500 bales, New-Orleans *Tres Ordinaire*, 94f.; *Bas*, 86f.; stock 260,000 bales. WHEAT advancing rapidly, owing to bad weather. ASHES dull, and nominal. COFFEE active. RICE quiet. WHALE OIL tending upward. SUGARS dull, and lower. TALLOW and LARD well supported.

Latest via Queenstown.

From the Times.

During the shutting of Consols, the Bank, up to the 11th of July, will make their usual advances on stock and commercial bills with not more than six months to run, at the existing minimum.

Loans on Government securities were in demand yesterday in the Stock Exchange at 4 ₱ cent. and several amounts were obtained from the Bank.

In the discount market likewise there was much activity.

That a definite arrangement has been made for the introduction of a Russian Loan is confirmed, and the rate of exchange on St. Petersburg consequently continues to advance. The details of the affair, however, are unknown.

The impression still is that the amount will be 50,000,000 roubles or about £8,000,000 sterling.

Railway traffic for the week ending June 2, shows an increase of £75,000.

The *Daily News* states that the acceptances of Messrs. E. BERNOULLI, merchants in the Levant trade and exchange dealers, were returned a few days ago. The house is of some standing, but the amount of the liabilities is believed to be limited.

The *Herald* says it is stated that more than one project has been brought under the notice of the French Government for the building of large steamers, to be employed in the trade with the East.

SATURDAY, June 9.

The Colonial Produce Markets, during the week, have been more steady, with moderate supplies, and the demand for some of the leading articles has rather improved. Public sales, yesterday, passed off without animation, and at barely former value for Congou.

The impression still exists in the city that a Russian loan of about £8,000,000 sterling is impending.

In foreign exchange the rates on Vienna and Trieste slightly more unfavorable for the Austrian currency.

There were no gold operations at the Bank to-day.

The *Daily News'* City Article of Friday evening says: The funds at first were rather flat, but showed firmness in the afternoon, and closed same as yesterday. Scarcely even a fractional variation occurred throughout the day, business being remarkably languid.

In the other departments of the Stock Exchange equal inactivity prevailed; prices nevertheless were supported. The commercial demand for money today was decidedly more active.

A brisk business was done at the Bank, partly by Brokers, seeking the usual quarterly advance. In the open market scarcely any business done below the Bank minimum.

In the railway market there continues a great stagnation of business, but prices are generally well supported. The railway traffic returns of the United Kingdom for the week ending 2d show an increase of £75,000 compared with the corresponding week last year. The Corn market was firm this morning, at an occasional advance of 1s. on the rates of Monday.

PARIS, Saturday, June 9.

Bourse has been very flat to-day. Final quotations of Rentes, 67 80, being a decline of ¾ since yesterday.

LONDON, Saturday.—Funds flat, owing to a decline on the Paris Bourse. Consols quoted ⅛ lower. Business extremely inactive, and a dull feeling prevails, partly in consequence of the gloomy weather.

CORK, Saturday, June 9.

The weather has been very unsettled during the week, much rain and cold high winds having generally prevailed. The crops in general are in excellent condition, but warm sunshine is required at present to retrieve the injury cereals have sustained from the rains and gales. Grass was never more luxuriant, and the potato crop is most promising.

CORN.—In native grain there were no transactions in our corn market. Extensive sales were made in foreign Wheat at full prices, holders now expecting an advance. Indian Corn was in demand, realizing in some instances an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton over previous rates. Flour was in good demand, in consequence of bakers having run out of stock. Prepared Oats are held at full prices, and sales effected at 16s.@16s. 6d. for white, and 15s.@15s. 6d. for black.

The Directors of the Union Bank have issued a circular, in which they deny that they have recovered any amount of the money of which the Bank was defrauded, through information obtained from the Committee free of the Stock Exchange, though they have recovered, from other information, about £10,000.

Latest Commercial per Asia.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols—Books shut for Dividends; for Account, 93⅝@93¾, ex-dividend.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 10.

Cotton—Sales yesterday 7,000 bales, 1,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed dull.

Flour active and advancing. Wheat steady. Corn very dull. Provisions quiet.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 21, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 100 bbls. Ashes, 9,225 bbls. Flour, 700 bbls. Corn Meal, 16,606 bushels Wheat, 22,202 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Rye, 39,650 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 177 pkgs. Provisions, and 539 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 115 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,200 bales, at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unusually active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been animated, chiefly for low and medium brands. The inquiry from the home trade has been good, and that for shipment active. Several French orders were in the hands of leading export buyers, who purchased freely, especially of extra State. Some disposition to buy on speculation was also manifested. The receipts were quite moderate. Prices advanced decidedly, and at the close, holders were asking even higher rates than those quoted below, the tendency having been strongly upward. The reported heavy freight engagements serve to increase the confidence of holders. The day's transactions add up 31,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; extra State at $5 40@$5 60, mainly at $5 45@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 15; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 40@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 55; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25 @$5 35
Extra State	5 40 @ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30 @ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40 @ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 60 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 85 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60 @ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 85 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85 @ 7 50

Southern Flour is in lively demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been made of 4,270 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 00 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is more sought after, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 2,000 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, $3 70 for Baltimore, and $3 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very freely dealt in, to-day, at improved prices. The demand has been quite brisk, chiefly for such lots as were wanted by shippers. These have operated with unusual spirit, especially in Milwaukee Club, here and to arrive soon. A considerable number of lots were represented as having been purchased on French account. Only a limited quantity of Wheat has been received here within the past twenty-four hours, and the available supply in first hands has been materially reduced. We have heard of sales of 210,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 47; Red Western (Winter) at $1 38; very choice amber Iowa Spring at $1 35@$1 36; ordinary to choice Milwaukee Club (which has been most in request) at $1 28@$1 32, mainly at $1 30@$1 31, including several boat-loads, to arrive, part at $1 30; ordinary to strictly prime No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 25@$1 27½, and white Kentucky at $1 55, ₱ bush. At the close, higher prices were claimed, and holders were not eager to sell, unless at further advance. Corn has been in good demand at firmer rates. Sales have been reported of 55,000 bushels, chiefly for shipment, at 65c. for sound mixed Western, 70c.@71c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey; 70c.@72c. for white Western; and 70c.@72c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye is inactive 85c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues unchanged. Oats are plenty and heavy, including very poor to strictly prime Canada at 36c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@39c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, including new Mess at $18 12½@$18 25; old Mess at $17 45@$17 50; new Prime at $13 50, and old Prime at $12 37@$12 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7⅞c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is more active at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 1,400 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at from 11½c.@12c. for common to prime, ₱ lb. Included in the sales were 300 tcs., deliverable on the 15th of July, at 12c. ₱ lb. Beef is unaltered. Sales have been made of 280 bbls., at $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 8c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Engagements of Breadstuffs have been quite heavy again to-day. The shipments of other kinds of produce have been rather limited. For Liverpool there were taken 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d.@2s.; 75,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 7½d.@7¾d.; 400 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.; 90 tcs. Lard, at 22s.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d.; 100 hhds. Tallow, at 20s.; and, by steamer, 300 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For London, 5,000 bbls. Flour, part at 2s. 9d.; 50 tons Linseed Cake, at 25s.; and 50 bbls. Shoe Pegs, at 3s. For Glasgow, 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; and 10,000 bushels Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 7½d. For Havre some engagements of Flour and Wheat were reported, but without particulars. For Hamburgh 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s.; and some Measurement Goods at 40s. For Antwerp 5,000 bbls. Flour, at 55c.

PERSONAL.

RICHARD, KATE AND SARAH SALSBURY, natives of the Parish of St. Marys, Coosan County, Westmeath, Ireland. When last heard from was in the State of Kentucky. Should this meet the eye of any person knowing where they are, any information will be thankfully received by their father, THOS. SALSBURY. Direct to PETER HINES, Carmansville Post-office, N. Y. Kentucky papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD MOORE, a Printer, last heard of three years ago, in Sturgis, Michigan, where he was foreman of a newspaper office. Any person who has any knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his mother by writing to MARY ANN MOORE, at the *Times* Office, New-York.

MR. JAMES LEAHY, OR ANY ONE ACQUAINTED with him, will please send his address to the subscriber, who wishes to communicate with him on important business without delay.
JOHN KELLY, No. 10 Roosevelt-st.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.

GOODS CLOSING LESS THAN COST!
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE COLLARS.
ALL OUR HONITON COLLARS.
ALL OUR WIDE BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
ALL OUR 6-4 AND 8-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES.
ALL THE LINEN DAMASKS IN STOCK.
ALL OUR LINEN DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
ALL OUR 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 AND 12-4 SHEETINGS.
CLEARING ALL OUR WHITE GOODS.
CLEARING ALL OUR CURTAIN MUSLIN AND LACES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LACE CURTAINS.
CLEARING ALL OUR FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
CLEARING ALL OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
CLEARING ALL OUR MITTS.
CLEARING ALL OUR LADIES' AND MISSES UNDER WEAR.
CLEARING ALL OUR GENT'S UNDERWEAR.
GREAT SALE OF
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SHAWL AND FLOUNCING LACES,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

Owing to the continued depressing weather in May, many of the importers of these goods were induced to make great sacrifices at the large auction sales. In fact there was quite a panic in these goods, and in many cases the importers sold them at less than half the cost of importation.

We were large buyers at these sales, and are enabled to offer, (as the result:)

2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, for 5s., Which cost to import $1 25.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 26 inches wide, 8s., Which cost to import $1 75.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 28 inches wide, 10s., Which cost to import $2 25.
2,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 20 inches wide, 20s., Which cost to import $4.
1,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, $3 to $5, Which cost to import $6 to $7.
500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, (3 flounces,) $5. Cost to import $10.
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, $5. Cost to import, $10.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $5, $7 50, $10, $15, Which cost to import, $10, $15, $20, $30.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $6, $8, $10, $12, $18, Which cost to import, $10, $16, $20, $25, $36.

This is without doubt the CHEAPEST STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND ENGLISH PUSHER LACE GOODS EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY.

N. B.—Do not be induced to purchase before looking through our Stock. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206, SIXTH-AV., cor. 14th-st.

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OFFICE AND WAREROOMS
No. 440 Pearl-st.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY will remove THIS DAY from No. 11 Dey-st., to their spacious warerooms, No. 440 Pearl-st. HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, MILLINET WADDING, MAMMOTH COTTON BATTING and COMFORTABLES Constantly on hand.
Orders forwarded with dispatch to any part of the UNITED STATES OR CANADA.
☞ Send for a Circular. ☜
J. B. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent,
No. 440 PEARL-ST.
JUNE 14, 1860.

JAPANESE BLOOMER HATS NOW READY, traveling bonnets, at $3 and $4 each; straw bonnets, new style, at $1 50; Japanese riding hats, muskmelon and English hats for ladies and children. L. BINN'S millinery, No. 581 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan.

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THE GOVERNOR.
LET YOUR BOYS READ THIS BOOK.

It is the true life of a poor boy who started at the very foot of the ladder—only a Bobbin Boy in the factory—with no natural advantages, no schooling except a few years of very early childhood. Yet by a strong will and firm principle, with constant application in the few spare hours he gained from those usually devoted to sleep and his meals, he has acquired not only an education, but a power of oratory not often surpassed—that makes THE MAN the choice of the people their Governor.

It is a book full of interesting incidents that forms every boy's life—he had his troubles, his faults, as all boys have.

Charlie Stone, his playmate and intimate friend, is now one of the most popular agents of one of the most celebrated mills in the country. He also started in life as a poor Bobbin Boy.

The book is written in Rev. Wm. M. Thayer's most attractive style, and illustrated by Billings. It is a large book for the Price—75 cents.

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THE VOLUME FOR JULY IS KNICKERBOCKER.
With 3 steel plates, and 11 engravings on wood.
Subscribers are now being supplied by the canvassers.
The volumes published are:
May 1.—SKETCH BOOK.
June 2.—WASHINGTON, Vol. 1.
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A new impression of the SKETCH BOOK will be ready next week—the first large edition being exhausted.
N. B.—A few copies are printed on large paper, with extra illustrations. Price $3 50. Orders for these should be sent early, as there are but 250 copies.
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ANTI-SPOONERISM, or the Reactionary Forces of the NEGRO, with Scriptural views of the "Equality of Man;" also, considerations on the dogma of "Man has no Property in Man," by D. D. DEMING. ROSS & TOUSEY, Publishers, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York. Price 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞ CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.
Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
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CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Spring.
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AN ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITE.
LUXURIANT AND SILKY HAIR.
There is nothing that adds to the appearance of ladies, gentlemen or children, so much as a fine head of hair. There is no preparation for young or old that will compare with
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM,
Or WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING,
for dressing, beautifying, preserving and rendering the hair soft, silky and glossy, (however harsh and dry,) and disposing it to remain in any desired position.
Price 37 cents per bottle.
IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY OR THIN, USE
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
It will restore gray hair to its original color.
It will cause the hair to grow on bald places.
It will prevent scurf and dandruff.
It is not a dye, and will not stain.
Rev. J. West, Washington-place, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and 'Zylobalsamum,' and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness."
Price $1 50 per bottle.
Dépôt and Laboratory, No. 355 Broome-st., New-York.

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FOR SALE.
GENUINE JAPANESE COIN,
Gold and Silver, can be had at the
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The supply is very limited, being remainder of consignment from
JNO. ALLMAN, JR., & CO., Kanagawa, Japan,
To RO. H. GALLAGER, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES OF ALL styles; also, boys' boots, gaiters and shoes of my own manufacture; the best and cheapest. You will always find a large assortment at R. MARTIN'S old stand, No. 74 Nassau-st., near John-st.

TWO FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES to rent at low prices, or will be sold and payment taken in monthly installments. Inquire in the piano ware-rooms of T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

HUMAN HAIR! HUMAN HAIR!! HUMAN HAIR!!!—D. DUPRAT, No. 537 Broadway, selling off 30 per cent. below cost, to close the business 1st July, ladies' hair braids, wigs, curls, perfumery, toilet articles, &c., wholesale and retail.

WASHING.—ALL KINDS OF WASHING DONE cheap and quick at the new Laundry, No. 41 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Work returned and buttons put on shirts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LADY OF THE LAKE—LA CAPTIVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—OLD PLANTATION.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—RICHELIEU—FORTUNIO—NORAH CREINA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—LECLINE. Evening—OUR OLD HOUSE AT HOME.

PALACE GARDEN—SOIREE DANSANTE.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The leading feature of the foreign news which the *Asia* brings us to-day, is the brilliant story of GARIBALDI in Sicily. We transfer to our columns in full, the graphic and glowing Sicilian correspondence of the London *Times*, in which this story is told with equal breadth of descriptive power and accuracy of detail by the same accomplished pen to which the leading English journal was indebted for its best accounts of the last year's campaign of Italy. The conduct of the Neapolitan commanders and Government throughout this insurrection, now by their own recognition elevated to the rank of a war, would appear to have been unspeakably contemptible. It is established that the Neapolitan General at Palermo availed himself of the armistice to take up positions more threatening to the Liberal forces than those he had previously occupied, and that the cruel and cowardly bombardment of the city was only stayed by a menace of reprisals on royal prisoners from GARIBALDI. The attitude of the English Government confirms the position taken by NAPOLEON, and makes it certain that the conflict between Sicily and Naples must be settled without the intervention of any foreign power. The heir of FERDINAND has indeed been virtually notified that the existence of his dynasty is no longer considered necessary to the "order of Europe." It is rumored that the Queen Dowager, to whose evil counsels the mad policy of FRANCIS II. is largely attributed, was on the point of quitting the Kingdom, and that the King, resigning Sicily as hopelessly lost, was about to attempt to save his continental crown by inaugurating a constitutional system. Great dissatisfaction begins to show itself at Rome between the Government and the crusaders under LAMORICIERE, who are ill-paid, worse-lodged and worst-treated. From the North of Italy we learn that a strong "outside pressure" is put upon the Piedmontese Government, to force it into a declaration of war against Naples. The official transfer of Savoy and Nice to France was accomplished on June 1. After that date the government of those provinces would be administered in the name of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and the *Domine salvum fac imperatorem* would be chanted in the churches. France and Russia, as a proof of their moderation, had promised to aid England and Prussia in helping the Sultan to carry out his proposed inquiry into the state of the Turkish Christians. But no serious results were expected from this inquiry, and the grave difficulties of the Turkish question were regarded as only adjourned for a few months at farthest.

The Senate yesterday concurred in the House bill to establish a mail six times a week overland from Sacramento to Portland, Oregon. Twenty thousand copies of the Harper's Ferry Report were ordered to be printed. The report from the Conference Committee on the Navy Appropriation bill, in relation to the disagreeing votes, was agreed to, and the bill passed. The Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill agreed to restore Capt. MEIGS to the superintendency of the Washington Aqueduct. A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Mr. SCHWARTZ, Representative from Pennsylvania. Mr. CAMERON offered the customary resolutions of condolence and sympathy, and was followed by Messrs. SEWARD and SUMNER. The Senate then adjourned. The House yesterday concurred in the Senate's amendment providing for the punishment of United States Marshals and their deputies, who permit the escape of prisoners in their custody, the punishment being a fine of $2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years. Various other amendments from the Senate were concurred in, when the death of Mr. SCHWARTZ was announced, and the usual resolutions adopted. A Committee was appointed to accompany the remains to the place of interment.

The Baltimore Convention accomplished nothing yesterday. The Committee on Wednesday made its report, recommending the admission of the Douglas delegates from Louisiana and Alabama, and portions of the contesting delegations from other States. A minority report was made in the anti-Douglas interest. The Convention found it impossible to act upon these reports, partly because the New-York delegation was not prepared to vote, and partly on account of the passionate temper of the delegates. It accordingly adjourned until this morning. Meantime, it is said that the New-York delegation has decided to support the majority report, so far as Louisiana and Alabama are concerned—and it is believed that this report will be adopted—that the Southern delegates, with some others, will secede, and that DOUGLAS will be nominated by those who remain. The seceders will probably select Gen. LANE as their candidate. The proceedings were interrupted yesterday by a very disgraceful personal altercation between Mr. MONTGOMERY and JOSIAH RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, which was followed up by a collision in the streets.

We have a story of the recognition of I. V. FOWLER at Pike's Peak, his acknowledgment of his identity and his subsequent departure for Utah. The story is given in detail, and has the air of being true, though we are not inclined to place implicit confidence in it.

The Court of Pardons met at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, for the purpose of considering the application of HARDEN. After having sat with closed doors from 3 o'clock until 6, they came to the unanimous conclusion to reject the application. The question of a reprieve remains with the Governor, and has not yet been considered. Unless the Governor does interfere, HARDEN will be hung on the 28th inst.

The United States steamer *Walker* was run into yesterday morning off Absecom, by an unknown schooner. She sank in 30 minutes. The Captain, officers, and forty men, were saved in boats. The rest, about twenty in number, are missing.

The examination in the case of the slave-bark *Falmouth* is progressing before United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM. Lieut ABOUT, who came home with the bark, testified as to the character of the cargo. Every appliance of the slave traffic was found on board. The case is still on. In the case of the schooner *Marguerite*, seized on Wednesday while leaving port, LEWIS VIENNA yesterday appeared before the United States Commissioner and gave bonds as her owner, and she will be allowed to proceed.

A singular case of obtaining money under false pretences was tried yesterday in the General Sessions, before Recorder BARNARD, in which JAMES BROWN was the defendant. A returned Californian, named CLARK, being desirous of purchasing a stand in Washington Market, through the agency of a friend employed BROWN to negotiate for the purchase of one. Some little difficulty seemed to lie in the way, but at length BROWN informed Mr. CLARK that stand No. 477 might possibly be had, though the proprietor, a widow lady, named LEGRAND, was by no means anxious to part with it. Finally, CLARK was introduced by BROWN to a supposititious Mrs. LEGRAND, who named $2,000 as the price, which CLARK consented to pay. It was afterwards discovered that the real Mrs. LEGRAND had only asked $1,000 for the stand, and was eager to sell it at that price, and that she had employed BROWN as her agent to sell it. BROWN and the other woman, it is presumed, pocketed the difference between them. The Jury found BROWN guilty. On application of his counsel, the Recorder postponed his sentence till to-day.

Justice BONNEY, of the Supreme Court, yesterday announced his decision in the Stadt Theatre case, fining the proprietors $250. He held that the Sunday law is constitutional, and that by their Sunday performances defendants forfeited their license, and hence were properly enjoined from giving further performances until a new license was obtained.

The third day's races on the Fashion Course took place yesterday—*Throgsneck* beating *Irona* in the three-mile race; and *Rosa Bonheur* beating *Pauline* and *Starbeam* in three straight heats of one mile each. To-day is the grand day for the four-mile race, the New-York Hotel Handicap and the Handicap for beaten horses.

The Japanese Embassy yesterday visited the Central Park, and through a happy arrangement made by the Architect-in-Chief, Mr. OLMSTED, witnessed the planting of a Japanese tree. They also visited Washington Heights, the residence of Mr. J. G. BENNETT. About 35 of the subordinate officers continued their shopping excursions.

An active business was done in Stocks, yesterday, and prices were generally higher. The foreign news assisted the market, but the previous upward turn in the Western shares was the main stimulant. No alteration in Money or Exchange rates.

The movements in Breadstuffs were unusually extensive. The export demand was brisk. With receipts of only 9,225 bbls. Flour, 16,606 bushels Wheat, and 22,202 bushels Corn,—sales were reported of 38,070 bbls. Flour, 210,000 bushels Wheat and 55,000 bushels Corn. Prices of Flour and Wheat advanced decidedly; and Corn was also dearer. The freight engagements of Breadstuffs were likewise heavy. The transactions in Provisions and Groceries were generally limited, as were those in Metals, Tallow, Fish Oils and Whisky. A somewhat livelier business was reported in Cotton, Hay, Hops, and Rice.

The Anglo-French Alliance in the East.

We are at last definitely assured, by official authority, that the Emperor of China has declined to comply with the demands of the French and English Governments; and that the long-expected collision of those Powers with the Central Flowery Kingdom has become inevitable. It is probable, indeed, that active operations on the part of the allies must have begun long before this time. About the middle of April the allied land forces in China, in number more than twenty thousand men, were on their way towards the scene of operations in the north, and the French had established themselves in the important post of Chusan, which they were fortifying as a part of their base of operations. It will be noted as a curious feature of the Chinese official reply to the ultimatum of the Allied Governments, that the Peking Cabinet seek to distinguish between the part played by the English and that sustained by the French, in the negotiations which were brought so rudely to a close at the mouth of the Pei-ho. It is evident that the Mandarin Court is kept much more clearly informed of the political and diplomatic movements of Europe than might be expected of so dignified and self-centred a body. The "great Emperor, always full of compassion for strangers," would gladly see France imitate towards her ally in the East the course pursued towards herself by England in the affairs of Italy and of Europe. But any hopes of such a result, if any were ever seriously cherished even at Peking, were simply puerile. The action of Baron GROS, and the conduct of the French force, which, although comparately insignificant in numbers, yet led in the attack on the forts of the Pei-ho, bound France to the quarrel of England in China. However ill-advised the diplomacy of Mr. BRUCE may have been judged by the Cabinet of the Tuileries to have been, NAPOLEON could not in honor, nor perhaps in policy, decline to accept its consequences. France must join England in forcing compliance with the treaties of Tien-tsin, as England understands them, from the Celestial authorities. Perhaps some compensation for this necessary expenditure of French blood and treasure may be found in the restraints which a concert of action with France in the East must impose upon the conduct of England in Europe. It will not be easy for any British Government to throw difficulties in the way of the Napoleonic policy in Italy or Turkey while the armies of VICTORIA are contending side by side with the armies of NAPOLEON in China.

As for the prospects of the struggle now recommenced, in their bearing upon the future of China herself, it is not possible to dissimulate their gravity and importance. To suppose that the Chinese forces, were they openly officered by the Russian gray-coats whom excited Englishmen were so sure they descried behind the Pei-ho guns a year ago, can resist with success for any length of time the determined assault of two such Powers as England and France, is idle. If the Zouaves and the Highlanders are ordered to go to Peking, to Peking they will go. Whether they will find the journey worth making, after they have made it, is quite another question. The chronic existence of organized rebellion throughout a great part of this most singular of empires sufficiently illustrates alike the solidity of the Chinese social system, and the impotence of its political machinery. To seize Peking and the Emperor, to abolish the mandarin dynasty would not at all secure the execution of the Treaty which England and France have now set out to enforce. As a Russian journal, the *Abeille du Nord*—always quick-sighted where the Eastern interests of Russia are involved—has already observed, that the only practical effect which can be looked for from an allied occupation of Peking, is the prostration of the Imperial authority over the strictly Tartar provinces, in which the social hierarchy and municipal system of China proper do not exist. Western China is far more dependent on the central power for order and protection than the seacoast provinces, with which the relations of the maritime States are maintained; and the fall of Peking may well, therefore, be expected to embarrass the overland intercourse of Russia with China, while it will by no means guarantee the fulfillment of the commercial treaties of Tien-tsin along the oceanic border.

In this view of the case, it is very far from improbable that the triumph of the allied arms may compel the Government of the Czar to conquests and occupations of Chinese territory which might otherwise have been deferred for many years. For it is essential to the development of the Asiatic empire of Russia, now prosecuting with so much vigor under the impulse communicated to it by the opening of the Amoor country, that the frontier traffic with Western China should be uninterrupted. So long as the Chinese Government remains strong enough to keep the Tartars of Mongolia in order, it is not at all the interest of Russia to make broader her territorial phylacteries in that direction. If the Anglo-French think it necessary to paralyze the Chinese Government, they must not be surprised to see Russia, however unwillingly, forced into a new era of Asiatic annexations.

Upon the commerce of China with the United States and other non-belligerent Powers, the march of the Allies upon Peking may have no immediate effects of a very disastrous character. Thanks to the decentralization of which we have already spoken, each province of Chinese China is a realm of itself, capable of the ordinary functions of civil life, even long after the head of the body politic in the north has been crushed. But such a permanent and radical change of supreme authority in China as the new foreign intervention is almost sure to effect can hardly fail to be followed, sooner or later, by the disruption and decomposition of the whole system. Had England and France chosen to act with the United States instead of attempting to dragoon the United States into acting with them, there seems little reason to doubt that the three Powers might long ere this have succeeded in regulating all past differences with China upon a satisfactory basis, and that an epoch of free and honorable commerce might have already been begun between the mysterious Flowery Kingdom and the Christian world, from which a quiet and subtle influence might have been diffused throughout the Chinese Empire, far more likely to conciliate its progress with its peace, than any impressions of merely irresistible power made upon the Chinese mind by the soldiers and the sailors of the West.

Without pretending now to discuss the causes of our success, we certainly have a right to feel much more satisfaction with our own diplomacy in the Far East than either France or England can take in theirs. With no abnegation of national spirit, and no sacrifice of national self-respect, we have achieved without a blow in China all that was necessary to put us upon a safe and desirable footing in our relations with that country. In like manner we have opened the gates of long inaccessible Japan to the civilization of Christendom. And it may prove to be most fortunate alike for Japan and for Europe, that the United States are at this moment represented at Jeddo by so wise and capable a diplomatist as Mr. HARRIS. The old story of Europe in the East has evidently begun again in Japan. Once more we have foreigners trampling on the customs and invading the rights of a race which they regard as inferior. Once more we have the Oriental conservatives, the "Know-Nothings" of Niphon, resenting the intrusion of the strangers, and profiting by their misconduct to excite against them the passions of the people. It may well be that to the confidence which the policy of America has inspired, and to the judgment of the American Minister, it will be due that the drama now culminating to its *dénouement* in China shall be arrested in Japan before the curtain has fallen upon its opening act.

Contempt of Court.

Another contempt case has been "settled," by allowing the delinquents to go scot free. We have already stated that in the case of TOWNSEND *vs.* GRAY, during an examination in supplemental proceedings before the Supreme Court, the plaintiff's counsel threatened to strike the judgment debtor; whereupon the latter informed the lawyer that, if he did so, he would "cut his guts out." To this elegant menace the counsellor replied by drawing a pistol, which it seems he carries in his practice. The matter was then brought before Judge BONNEY as a "contempt of Court," and he ordered affidavits to be prepared in support of the charge. We were in hopes that the summary punishment of both the participants in the outrage would have indicated the desire of the Court to purify, in some degree, the manners of the Bar. On Monday, however, Judge BONNEY was informed that the matter was "settled," and he accordingly dismissed it.

But the offence committed was not an offence committed by one of the parties against the other. It was an offence against the Court, and solely against the Court. When two persons in Court threaten to murder and disembowel one another, during a judicial proceeding, it is an outrage on the common sense of the public to inform us that it is a private quarrel, which they may compromise at their leisure. No one cares a straw what their feelings in the matter may be. A lawyer who carries concealed weapons in Court, and a suitor who proposes to "cut guts out," are not persons in whose quarrels any decent man feels any interest. But we have the strongest possible interest in the maintenance of order, dignity and decorum in Courts of Justice, and we protest emphatically against allowing it to depend on the negotiations and reconciliations of any two persons who may be guilty of such an offence. The only contempt which can be "settled" with justice to the public, is the technical contempt which consists in failure to obey an order or injunction issued in the course of a civil suit. But threats of violence and filthy language during a judicial proceeding are matters between the delinquents and the State, which the Court is bound to punish. Judge BONNEY's course is very like that which has long been pursued in the House of Representatives with reference to disorderly language in debate, until Mr. SHERMAN inaugurated a reform. Members were allowed to call names, and threaten personal violence to any extent they pleased, while the Speaker and the House looked on in silence, and the two belligerents were left to "settle" it amongst themselves.

The old parliamentary rule, that ruffianly conduct and disorderly language are offences not against the individual member at whom they are directed, but against the House itself, and that no "settlement" can be made with anybody but the House, seemed to have been totally forgotten, till Mr. SHERMAN revived it, and stood by it until it was enforced in HOUSTON's case. Our Judges in New-York are, in like manner, weekly, if not daily, in the habit of looking quietly on while counsel and suitors interchange language in their presence which would disgrace a fourth-rate bar-room, and unless the parties come to blows, they never think of interfering. That the people's Courts of Justice have any dignity to protect, or that the wagging of a bully's foul tongue in front of the Bench is the least disrespectful, never seems to enter their heads. But there is nobody who has the faintest conception of what a Judge's office is, who will not agree with us in thinking that every Judge, who allows blackguards to insult the court in their language and their acts with impunity, is guilty of a gross neglect of duty; and it is grosser and more unpardonable in New-York than in any other city in the Union, because in no other city have the tribe of such persons become so reckless and defiant.

Judge BONNEY's reason for letting the matter go by so lightly—his "not having witnessed the contempt"—is what a Frenchman would call a *mauvaise plaisanterie*. His not witnessing the contempt clearly did not deprive him of the power of punishing it, as was shown by his ordering it to be proved by affidavit. And if he could take cognizance of it, whether it occurred in his presence or not, his granting the application for a dismissal, "not having witnessed it," is about as sensible and logical as if he had granted it, because the Japanese are in town.

The Progress of the Age.

The telegraph brought us the news from Richmond, Va., yesterday morning that EDWIN ROBINSON, President of the Washington and Richmond Railroad, had voluntarily confessed a fraudulent appropriation of the funds of the company, to a large amount, and awaited an investigation. In these days of speculation and defalcation this is nothing very extraordinary. But the telegram adds—"His conduct in this affair is highly honorable, and he is much respected."

If this be a fair rendering of the public sentiment of that locality, either its morals or its logic are sadly at fault. How a man's conduct can be highly honorable in robbing a corporation over which he presided it is difficult to see, and why he should be much respected in consequence thereof, is still harder to comprehend. The only palliation of his conduct which has so far come to light, is his confessing what was sure to leak out before long in spite of him. But if the Richmond public comes to consider an avowal of guilt all that is necessary to wipe it out, we can safely predict that not a till in the town will long remain safe. All the knaves will forthwith appropriate everything they can lay their hands on, and then magnanimously "own up," and bring tears of sympathy to the eyes of their victims. When a man loses his purse, the thief will call on him, offer an explanation of the circumstances under which he took it, and feel hurt if he is not asked to stay to dinner.

The great "defaulters"—the REDPATHS and PULLINGERS and FOWLERS—who operate on a large scale in the funds of wealthy corporations, are fast taking the place in the popular estimation of the bold highwaymen of the last century. They are being clothed with the romantic interest which deeds of daring once flung round the Dick Turpins and Jack Shephards. The modern marauder, instead of "taking to the road" for the purpose of meeting his engagements, as the fast men did a hundred years ago, makes false entries, issues forged certificates, and makes up bogus balances. The blood-mare, and top-boots, and silver-mounted pistols, have given way to the check-book and bank-book, the easy chair and the writing-desk. Instead of roaming lonely moors in quest of belated stages, and extracting hard cash and gold rings from sleepy travelers, the modern hero sits in his office, and eases the public of its property without giving its nerves the least jar, and without eliciting a single shriek. His victim goes about his daily business, and is smiling and happy as usual, while his money melts away into the brigand's pocket, fills his cellar, and his stables, and his harem. The art of plunder has kept pace with that of surgery. The modern robbery is no more like the clumsy, uncomfortable, uncivil spoliation of 1760, than the modern amputation under chloroform is like the noisy butchery of the same period.

And when the race is run, and the deficit "can no longer be concealed," the public blubbers as pitifully over the defaulter as it used to do over the highwayman. It has no longer the fine figure, and handsome face, and bold air of the hero to lavish its admiration upon, as he swaggers along to the gallows at Tyburn. There are no hard rides and bold leaps to recall; no magnanimous surrenders of purses to poor widows, and inexorable plunder of great lords and fat bishops to be remembered with approving condemnation; but there are the robber's high standing in the community,—his good dinners, his ready hospitality, his sympathies with misfortune, his regular attendance at church, his loans to poor young men, and his agony of mind "when it was all up with him," and divers other affecting incidents,—which in most cases, in the end, give him the air of an injured and outraged man, and make the bank, or the corporation, or the Government, seem a monster of iniquity.

The Pope's Own.

The Irish crusaders who are flocking to the standard of St. Peter and the Blessed Virgin, to battle—as the Irish journalists put it—beneath the "Sun-Burst of Erin," in green and glorious uniforms, embroidered with the harp that once, through Tara's halls the soul of music poured, are beginning to discover that the priest, who promises, is one person, and the Pope, who performs, another. We are assured from Ireland that the friends and relations of these valiant volunteers look on their departure with a "calm resignation," which is more creditable to the good sense of the bereaved than flattering to the self-respect of the emigrants. Ireland is evidently quite able to bear up under the loss of the flower of "fighting Tipperary," bent on earning the Pope's benediction and St. Peter's pence in the shape of silver Roman pauls. But Italy—even that small knot of fanatics who compose what still remains of Papal Italy—does not seem to welcome the exiles of Erin half so warmly as they are dismissed by their friends. We published yesterday morning the doleful story of some Irish recruits at Ancona, who fled flea-bitten and famished from the barracks of his Holiness to beg the protection of the hated "Saxon" Consul, and were very properly sent back to lie in the beds which their priests had made for them.

The London *Herald*, the organ of the Conservatives, the friend of despotisms in general and of Austria in particular, with all its tender-heartedness towards the "Irish Brigade" in the House of Commons, is beginning to let in some sad side-lights upon the ways and hopes of the "Irish Brigade" in Italy. The *Herald* lamentably sets forth the following life-like picture of Irish recruits at Ancona. There is a touch of nature in the "drunken imbecility" of the thirty-five who accepted their fate, which vouches for the exactness of the whole sketch:

"We hear from Ancona that out of forty Irish recruits who had lately arrived at that city, fifteen refused to take service, alleging that they had been deceived both as regards the cause which they were engaged to defend, and the treatment which they were to receive. The remainder of the party were conveyed to their quarters in a state of drunken imbecility."

The ignorant and intolerant Irish clergy who drove these poor wretches to their doom, by playing on their bigotry and exciting their greed, deserve something sharper than the scorn of all Christian men. For the hapless peasants themselves, while no voice can be lifted to question the justice of the retribution which awaits them, it is impossible not to feel a curious comparison. The [illegible] drill, in which alone, of all the arts of war, the Papal sub-officers are tolerably perfect, and the malaria of the Marches, will begin for them that moral discipline which the bayonets of the Italian army will develope and complete.

The Scandal of "Tommy."

The silly and frivolous stories which have been manufactured since the arrival of the Japanese, about one of the inferior officers of the Embassy, are at last assuming a form which is somewhat worse than silly and frivolous. In one of our City journals the following statement yesterday morning appeared, to which we invite the immediate attention of the responsible persons in charge of the Oriental envoys and of our national reputation in connection with their visit:

"In spite of the well-authenticated attachment of the third interpreter to a Washington maiden, many stories are told of passions newly-formed, and intrigues without number. *Rumor points to a popular actress at Niblo's as having exercised a fatal fascination over him, and his amours in the hotel are [illegible] legion. 'Tommy' is in the receipt of many tender missives, some from cities he has not yet visited.*"

The public have a right to know whether the building set apart at their expense for the entertainment of a foreign Embassy, supposed to visit the United States on business of national importance, is made to serve as the scene of a "legion of amours" between a Japanese boy and women of the sort who contract "amours" at sight with new-comers of all nations. The good name of the hotel itself, which is thus lightly stigmatized, is but the least motive which should impel those concerned to deal with this matter seriously, and at once. So long as it amused the people to think of "TOMMY" as a light, good-natured, lively lad, showing more signs of our common human nature than his grave, dignified superiors, there was no great harm in the effervescent twaddle with which the movements of that youth were accompanied on the line of march of the Envoys. But when we are informed that this young Pagan is subjected in a Christian land to the degradations implied in such a statement as we have here quoted, it is time for us to protest, in the name of common decency, against the toleration of such a scandal, if the facts are correctly given, and against the senseless and demoralizing circulation of such stories if they be purely false.

This is due not only to our guests and to our own character, but also to higher considerations. The officers in charge of these people do not need to be informed that there are but two classes of women who can be expected to address "tender missives" to strangers whom they have seen but once, or perhaps not at all, and with whom they cannot possibly converse. Women of loose life, in the prosecution of their hideous trade, and thoughtless school-girls, in the exuberant enthusiasm of their years, are the only correspondents whom "TOMMY" is likely to make. From the first of these classes it is the duty of the Christian gentlemen who are charged with the care of the envoys, to protect him; the second need protection for themselves, and should be kindly, but firmly, prevented from perpetrating follies which may earn them a blasting notoriety, and upon which, in after years, they must look back with shame and self-contempt.

A SNEAKING STYLE OF CHIVALRY.—A good specimen of fire-eating "chivalry" was furnished at Baltimore in the difficulty between HINDMAN and HOOPER. HOOPER struck HINDMAN a severe blow in the face, and then, in the now well-known fashion, instantly drew a pistol, which he held close to his opponent's head, and kept it there after he discovered that he was unarmed. The least movement to resent the insult on the part of the latter would, of course, have been the signal for his assassination; so, after trying to borrow a pistol, he was obliged to sit down in silence. This trick of beating and insulting a man, having previously provided the means of murdering him, in case he is maddened or surprised into resistance, which BROOKS practised so successfully in SUMNER's case, and which is now so common at the South that it has come to be considered a legitimate display of "smartness," is one of the most degrading of the many barbarous fruits by which Southern life—and, above all, Southern political life—begins to be marked. We might forgive its ferocity, its recklessness about taking life, the fiendish intensity which seems to mark all private animosities; but this sneaking treachery which of late years has crept into their management of their "difficulties," is one of the signs of the times which all sober-minded Southerners must contemplate with dismay.

Minor Topics.

—The season at the watering places is opening brilliantly, though the cool weather has made it some days later than usual. At Saratoga especial preparations have been made for an extraordinary influx of guests. The hotels have all been overhauled and refitted, and have accommodations for many more than the usual number of guests. Congress Hall has been made particularly comfortable and attractive, and rejoices in the best *cuisine* and attendance of any of the hotels. But, after all, the great attraction of Saratoga is the *Congress Spring*, which for seventy years has been yielding an unfailing supply of its delicious and healthful waters. There is probably no medicinal spring in the world which has contributed so largely within the same time to the public health. It is said that Saratoga can now accommodate comfortably 8,000 persons.

—The most conspicuous nuisance of the day—outside the City Hall,—is the measuring worm. Thousands and tens of thousands of these disgusting creatures spin down from the shade trees along the side-walks and in the public grounds, every sunny day, and render it a matter of some temerity, especially for ladies, to walk under them. Their prevalence in the city is doubtless due to the absence of birds,—and it has been suggested that English sparrows should be imported for the purpose of destroying them. It may be well to bear this hint in mind for future use. With the present month, we trust the nuisance will disappear for this year at least.

—In New-Haven a number of young men have been breaking into the chapel of Yale College, and stealing Bibles from the pulpit. It is lamentable to learn that such Biblical destitution exists in any part of the country that recourse to burglary is necessary in order to obtain a supply. The Bible Society should send a few leaves to that ilk for gratuitous distribution.

—The Paris correspondent of the Brussels *Nord* mentions a report that KOSSUTH had arrived in Paris. He has taken no open part in public affairs since the peace of Villafranca, but no one supposes that he has been inactive. His attention has been mainly directed to the state of things in Hungary. His family are in Switzerland.

—M. LEVERRIER, the celebrated astronomer, gave a brilliant *soirée* recently at the Imperial Observatory in Paris, to Dr. LESCARBAULT, the modest country physician whose discovery of a planet brought him into notice so suddenly a few months since. He is said to have a special genuis for astronomy, and to have studied it a long time with rare enthusiasm.

—On the night of the 9th inst., seven prisoners broke out of the Columbus Jail with a pewter spoon. This fact is unparalleled, although many eave broken in by the aid of pewter mugs.

PRESIDENTIAL.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Committee on Credentials.

ANOTHER DISRUPTION IMMINENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday Evening.

The Convention has accomplished nothing practical to-day. The reports of the Committee on Credentials are in, and serve to draw a line of demarcation between the respective factions. But there is too much bad blood among the delegates to permit business to be done, and an adjournment until to-morrow was carried mainly because it seemed impossible to do anything else.

The principal interest continues to centre upon New-York and the action of its delegation. The delegates have been in caucus all the evening, and they have decided by a vote of 42 to 27 to *sustain the majority report* on the contested cases of Louisiana and Alabama. That is to say, they will vote to admit the Douglas delegations from those States. If they adhere to this and vote as a unit, it will determine the result of the Convention.

Virginia has exerted a decided influence upon some of the New-York delegates, especially in regard to their vote upon the Georgia case. It is said that two-thirds of their delegation will retire if the decision of the majority report is sustained. The New-York delegation will vote for the admission of the seceders from Georgia.

Everything now indicates the adoption of the majority report without modification. This will be followed by the secession of a portion of the delegates and the nomination of DOUGLAS by the remainder.

The brag game is resorted to very extensively, as is usual on all such occasions. Mr. WITHERS bet $5,000 with BRECKINRIDGE that Illinois would not give her vote for DOUGLAS. The latter took the bet and offered to make it $20,000, which was declined.

The Anti-Douglas men claim that CUSHING will leave the chair if the majority report is adopted. The others are perfectly satisfied that he will do nothing of the kind.

Messrs. RICHMOND, CAGGER and CHURCH sustain the majority report. Dispatches are constantly arriving from Washington designed to influence the New-York delegates.

Immense meetings on both sides are held in the Square this evening. Both parties are speaking. WIGFALL of Texas, and LEAKE of Virginia, are very severe on the New-York delegation.

There is an abundance of rows, and two or three duels are in prospect.

Gen. JO LANE will probably be the candidate of the seceders for President, and HERSCHEL JOHNSON for Vice-President.

For the Associated Press.

FOURTH DAY.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 21.

The theatre this morning was densely crowded in every part. Three or four thousand were present. The large attendance indicated that a deep interest was felt in the proceedings.

Prayer was delivered by Rev. HENRY SLICER. Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, moved to dispense with reading the journal. Agreed to.

At this point of the proceedings a part of the flooring over the orchestra gave way with a loud crash, letting down into the orchestra portions of the delegations from New-York and Pennsylvania. The scene that ensued defies description, and is an indication of the constant stretch of excitement upon which the minds of all present are kept. Some rushed towards the platform, others made for the doors, or prepared to climb over the boxes. One large-sized individual clambered up to a window and dropped out, while others prepared to make an exit in the same way. Few knew what the accident was, and many evidently thought a general fight had commenced. Their action was an indication of prudence rather than courage. Messrs. LUDLOW and CHURCH, of New-York, stood up among the ruins, and endeavored to restore order by shouting that no person was hurt, and explaining what the accident was.

After several minutes something like order was restored, when a motion was made to take a recess of one hour, so as to allow repairs to be made.

Capt. RYNDERS hoped at the same time some one might repair the injuries done to the Democratic Party.

Col. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, on a question of privilege, said there were twice as many persons on the floor as were entitled to seats. He hoped the Sergeant-at-Arms would be instructed to clear the floor.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, suggested that all tickets be given up at the door on entering, and returned when going out.

The President stated that some arrangement should be made to prevent the admission of those not delegates on delegates' tickets.

When the hall was cleared, it was found that the centre of the platform over the parquette and orchestra had given way, and made a shelving hole in the centre of the floor.

No person was hurt.

The Convention took a recess for one hour.

During the recess the audience remained in, the Western Band playing several airs in the meantime.

The damage to the floor having been repaired, the Convention again assembled at 11½ o'clock.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, offered a series of resolutions which he desired to read.

Mr. COOK, of Ohio, raised the point of order that the first business was the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. CRAIG supposed he had a right to call for the reading for information. The resolutions were an olive branch, and he believed all resolutions relating to the Platform should be read and referred.

The President decided that the first business in order was the report of the Committee on Credentials. The resolutions were, therefore, not in order.

Mr. CRUM, of Missouri, took the floor to make a majority report. He stated before doing so that questions had arisen before the Committee novel in their character. It was the first time that a Committee on Credentials had been called upon to decide on the admission of delegates after a Convention had been duly organized and was in the progress of business.

A delegate from Virginia asked if this speech was in order, or the report? If the speech was in order, he was willing to hear it. If not, he did not desire to hear it.

Cries of "Go on," and "No," "No."

The President suggested that, after the reading of the report, the right of speech would be with the gentleman who presented it.

The report was then read. It recapitulated the proceedings at Charleston. So far as the adjournment and the resolution for filling vacancies were concerned, the Committee had found vacancies of whole delegations in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and South Carolina, partial vacancies in Georgia, Arkansas and Delaware, and contested seats in Massachusetts and Missouri. They report in favor of the original Mississippi delegation, the admission of the Soule delegates from Louisiana, the admission of the original Texas delegates, the admission of Messrs. BAYARD and WHITELEY from Delaware, the admission of Mr. CHAFFEE from Massachusetts, the admission of J. O. FALLON from Missouri, the admission of the contestants from Alabama, the admission of half of each delegation from Georgia, with half the vote of the State for each, but if either refuses to take seats, then the remainder shall be entitled to cast the full vote; the admission of both sets from Arkansas, the original delegates to be entitled to two votes, and the contestants to one vote, but if either refuses to take seats, then the others are entitled to cast the full vote of the State.

Mr. CRUM said the remarks he intended to make had no reference to the merits of the report, but were only designed to explain the unusual questions which had arisen before the Committee. They met and resolved to discharge their duties diligently and fairly. The spirit which controlled the action of the Committee had given him the conviction that they were men influenced by high principles, and had only one desire—fairly, faithfully and impartially to perform the duties imposed upon them. These remarks were due to the Committe.

Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, on behalf of the minority of the Committee, presented a report in favor of the admission of Mr. HALLETT, from Massachusetts; of ——, from Missouri; of Messrs. BAYARD and WHITELEY, from Delaware; of the original delegates from Arkansa

Florida, Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi, and inviting the Florida delegates to take seats and cast the vote of their State in the Convention.

The report proceeded to say this was a question affecting the future existence of the Democratic Party as a national party, and reviewed the case, arguing against the right of the Convention to declare seats vacant, where States had elected delegates to represent them; even though those delegates had withdrawn, that withdrawal was not a resignation. The report entered into an elaborate argument of the case.

Mr. GRIDER, of Maryland, on his own part, as an individual member of the Committee, agreed with the majority report except in the case of Alabama, in which case he reported in favor of the admission of the original delegates. After reading his report, he moved that the reports be printed, and that the Convention take a recess till 3 o'clock.

Cries of "No, no."

Mr. GRIDER—Well, I withdraw it.

The minority report is signed by the States of Oregon, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, and in part by New-Hampshire.

Mr. KRUM resumed the floor, and was proceeding to state that he believed a protracted discussion would be unattended by any good result, and he should at a proper time move the previous question.

Loud cries all over the hall, "Now," "now," "move it now."

Mr. KRUM was under such obligations to a fellow committeeman that he could not now move the previous question.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, said that both reports agreeing on the seats from Mississippi, Delaware and Texas, he moved that the portion of the reports referring to those delegations be adopted.

Cries of "No, no."

Mr. CESSNA raised the point of order that Mr. KRUM had the floor.

Mr. SCHELL, of New-York, and Mr. ADKINS, of Tennessee, raised the point that Mr. KRUM had yielded the floor.

Mr. KRUM explained that he had not yielded the floor. He desired to give way to the member from Oregon, but he only stepped down in order to hear a word a fellow delegate desired to say in his ear.

Mr. WATERBURY, of New-York, urged that it was yielding the floor to step down to talk to any person on private business.

The President said he could only decide this point by taking the representation of the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. KRUM, on his honor.

Mr. KRUM hoped every statement he made was made on his honor. He only intended to yield the floor temporarily to the gentleman from Oregon, and did not mean to yield the floor for any other purpose.

Mr. SIBLEY, of Minnesota, inquired if it was not customary for one gentleman to ask another to yield to him temporarily for an explanation?

The President said it was, but in the opinion of the Chair such interruptions were all breaches of order. He decided that Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, was entitled to the floor.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he did not desire to speak to the question before the House. He had made a proposition which no fair-minded man would have objected to.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, rose to point of order. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was not speaking to the question, and was impugning the motives of the Convention.

Mr. PHILLIPS believed he knew how to speak to a question in order.

Mr. STUART—You said you would not speak to the question.

Mr. PHILLIPS—I said I would not make a speech. There appeared to be a great fear of even hearing a suggestion, in case its fairness should be evident.

Mr. PUGH—I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to impugn the motives of this Convention.

Mr. PHILLIPS disclaimed any such intention. He desired to suggest that as the reports agreed in the cases of Mississippi, Delaware and Texas, they should be admitted at once.

Mr. STEVENS, of Georgia, said he had desired to say a few words on the reports, but the case had been fairly stated by Mr. KRUM, of Missouri, and he therefore moved the previous question. [Immense applause.]

Mr. GAULDEN, of Georgia, rose to appeal to the Convention.

[Cries of "Question, question," which drowned his voice.

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina, demanded a division of the question on the reports, so as to take each proposition separately.

The call for the previous question was then seconded, and the previous question ordered.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that when the Convention adjourn it be till 5 o'clock.

Loud cries of "No," "No."

Mr. COCHRANE—I insist on the motion.

The motion was lost amidst intense excitement.

Mr. COCHRANE demanded a vote by States.

Mr. SPINOLA, of New-York—I raise the point of order that the gentleman from New-York had no right to demand a vote by States on the part of the State of New-York.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn till 4 P. M.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, raised a point of order that the previous question being ordered, nothing but a motion to adjourn absolutely was in order.

Mr. DAVID SEYMOUR, of New-York, moved to adjourn.

Loud shouts of "No," "No."

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina—I withdraw the call for a division of the question.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania—I renew it.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair will understand the call for a division to be made.

Mr. RANDALL again moved to adjourn to 4½ o'clock.

Mr. STUART renewed his point of order.

Mr. LUDLOW, of New-York, hoped a recess would be taken. The large delegation from New-York desired to consult on the reports.

A DELEGATE FROM VIRGINIA—I move that New-York have leave to retire from the Convention. [Laughter.]

Mr. LUDLOW—The delegation from New-York does not intend to follow a bad precedent. [Loud laughter and applause.]

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rising to a question of privilege, said tickets were in the hall which are forgeries. He held in his hand both an original and a forged ticket. [Laughter.] They were overwhelmed by outsiders.

A VOICE—"Refer them to the Committee on Credentials." [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER did not propose to sit here under this fraud.

Mr. SPINOLA, of New-York—Will the gentleman inform us where he got his forged tickets? [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—From a delegate.

Mr. RYNDERS wished gentlemen would give him some, as he wanted some of his friends to get in. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to clear the floor of all but delegates.

Cries of "No," "no."

Mr. GAULDEN thought the gentleman's fears of "Plug Uglies" unnecessary. He hoped the Convention would proceed with its business and prepare to whip the Black Republicans.

Cries of "Question," "question."

After further skirmishing, the Convention took a recess till 4½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 5 o'clock, having waited half an hour for New-York.

Mr. LUDLOW, on behalf of that delegation, asked further time for consideration. They were now in session, and begged the indulgence of the Convention.

Mr. BRADFORD, of Pennsylvania, moved a recess till 8 o'clock.

Loud cries of "No, no."

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn. Much confusion and applause, and cries of "No."

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, suggested that time would be saved by taking a vote of all the other States, and recording New-York when she was ready.

Cries of "No, no," "Put the motion to adjourn," and much confusion.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, on a question of privilege, desired to know where the delegates here were to get tickets of admission. He desired that the present mode be changed. Tickets were given to others than delegates, and he could not obtain his through a third party, when it was known that he did not choose to hold any communication personally with the Chairman of the delegation. He asked that half of the tickets might be given to Mr. CASSIDY, of Pennsylvania, for distribution, and half to the Chairman of the delegation.

While Mr. MONTGOMERY spoke, Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, approached as near him as possible, exclaiming in an excited voice: "It's false; it's a base falsehood."

Mr. MONTGOMERY, pointing to Mr. RANDALL, said, "That old man."

Loud cries of "Order." Confusion, and much excitement.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, keeping the floor, exclaimed: "Am I to be protected against these insults?"

Fifty delegates rose to their feet and crowded forward.

One of Mr. RANDALL'S sons gesticulated violently in dumb show, and struggled to approach Mr. MONTGOMERY, who remained standing on the bench.

After several attempts to restore order, Mr. DAWSON rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT—If you will give me the floor I will get order. [Laughter.]

The noise then partially ceased, when Mr. DAWSON said he had used every personal effort to distribute tickets to members. Mr. MONTGOMERY'S ticket had been called for by a boy, and he had not chosen to give it to any but a delegate himself. [A voice—"That's right."] He therefore pronounced the insinuation of Mr. MONTGOMERY as uncalled for and untrue in every particular. [Applause and confusion.]

Mr. MONTGOMERY rose in an excited manner, but his voice was drowned by uproarious cries of order, and several persons endeavoring to address the Chair. All the Pennsylvania delegation and half the Convention were on their feet, endeavoring to crowd around Mr. MONTGOMERY, who exclaimed in a loud voice, "He lies,—it is a base lie, and the man who utters it is a lying scoundrel."

Intense excitement ensued, and continued for some time, until at last order was restored, and a vote taken by States on a motion to adjourn, which was carried, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

ANOTHER PERSONAL ENCOUNTER.

As soon as the adjournment took place, Mr. DAWSON left the hall, in company with his friends—Mr. MONTGOMERY remaining behind. Mr. RANDALL also left the hall, accompanied by his son ROBERT. They proceeded down Gay-street to the corner of Fayette, and were talking there, when Mr. MONTGOMERY approached, accompanied by a friend. Immediately Mr. ROBERT RANDALL saw him, he left his father, and, confronting Mr. MONTGOMERY, struck him a powerful blow between the eyes, staggering him back, and covering his face with blood from the nose. Mr. MONTGOMERY recovered himself and struck Mr. ROBERT RANDALL on the ear, knocking him down, and was about to kick him, when a crowd surrounded and separated them. Young RANDALL was not hurt, and proceeded up the street with his father, who displayed much excitement. MONTGOMERY went into a house to wash the blood from his face. MONTGOMERY is a large, heavy man, and RANDALL is small and light-built. Some persons persist that MONTGOMERY drew a pistol, but this is not confirmed by any eye-witness, and comes from Mr. MONTGOMERY'S opponents. The collision caused much excitement in the streets, which were at the time crowded.

GEORGE McHENRY, of Pennsylvania, is the bearer of the honest message to Mr. MONTGOMERY from Hon. SAMUEL RANDALL, another son and Ex-State Senator.

Mr. MONTGOMERY has recently been defeated in a struggle for renomination to Congress.

DURING the confusion in the Convention, after Mr. MONTGOMERY'S remark to Mr. RANDALL, GEORGE McHENRY, of Pennsylvania, at the request of ROBERT E. RANDALL, went over to Mr. MONTGOMERY'S seat and said: "I have a message for you. Mr. RANDALL, Jr., desires to know if the remark just made was intended to apply to his father or Mr. DAWSON.

Mr. MONTGOMERY replied: "Tell Mr. RANDALL to go to hell."

Mr. MCHENRY said: "I conveyed the message presuming you were a gentleman, but now discover that you are not. I denounce you as a low, vulgar fellow, not worthy of notice. If I had known you were a blackguard I should not have conveyed the message.

Mr. MONTGOMERY made no reply.

This led to the assault by ROBERT E. RANDALL. At the fight, Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, came up immediately after blows had been struck, and drawing a revolver from his pocket, offered it to young RANDALL. The parties, however, did not get together again.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 21—10 P. M.

After a very warm session, the New-York delegation have agreed to support the whole majority report, except, probably, in the case of Georgia, on which they may vote to admit the whole original delegation. This settles the question, and to-morrow, if the seceding delegates refuse to take seats, which is most probable, the whole vote of the States will be cast by the contestants, and DOUGLAS be nominated by a two-thirds vote.

New-York follows suit in the way of personal difficulties. A quarrel has arisen between JOHN CLANCY and WM. H. LUDLOW, the former charging the latter with treachery to DOUGLAS. Some warm personal remarks passed, for which CLANCY holds LUDLOW personally responsible, and sends him, to-night, a war-like message. Should this not be responded to, a personal collision is talked of by CLANCY.

Position of the Members of the New-York Delegation.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

Out of the ten delegates sent from the City of New-York proper, only two—Messrs. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., and JOHN CLANCY—have seen fit to act in harmony with the sentiment and convictions of their constituencies of the State. JOHN COCHRANE is for HUNTER first, and for any candidate likely to be most useful to JOHN COCHRANE afterwards. EDWARD COOPER is honestly and earnestly in favor of Secretary GUTHRIE, strong personal esteem and friendship being his motives. Register MINER would have voted with FOWLER had FOWLER been here; but the Register is now at sea, with only general leanings to to a New-York State candidate.

Sheriff KELLY is conservative, and would be content with HUNTER, BRECKENRIDGE, SEYMOUR, or any other man agreeable to the South. RYNDERS, SCHELL, and WM. N. MCINTYRE occupy almost the same positions, with the difference that MCINTYRE (Public Store Contract,) would prefer to vote for Secretary COBB, while SCHELL and RYNDERS have natural bearings towards the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN. Judge N. J. WATERBURY is not for DOUGLAS—is, in fact, vehemently opposed to him.

There are four elements in the New-York delegation—three hostile to DOUGLAS, and in favor of admitting the seceders. The first is a monied interest—the Guthrie interest—headed by ERASTUS CORNING.

The second interest is for DANIEL S. DICKINSON, headed by EDWIN CROSWELL, who appears, unhappily, to have lost his grip on the practical affairs of politics. DELOS DE WOLF is a strong man in this concern, but sees no hope for DICKINSON, and therefore goes in for DOUGLAS as his second choice. PECK, of Syracuse, occupies the same position.

The third interest is for HORATIO SEYMOUR, headed by Hon. JOHN STEVENS, who has been playing star-engagements at Washington and all over the country as a man able to combine flasc, gunpowder and fire without producing combustion! He has not always been successful, and those who have seen his political fingers (with the gloves off) say they are badly burned.

Out of these three interests—all hostile to DOUGLAS—a fourth is growing up, in which Judge CRIPPEN is prominent, though his first choice is honestly for Judge DOUGLAS. This is the Judge Nelson interest, and Judge GRAY (in default of DOUGLAS) would push it actively.

The Douglas interest is headed by Richmond, Church, Cagger, Champlin, Clancey, Savage, Ross, West, Peck and many others too numerous to mention.

Coming down to the fact of the New-York Delegation, and of all other Douglas Delegations, it may as well be said that the leaders would, in all instances, be content to sacrifice Judge DOUGLAS to the "peace of the Party," if they thought they could carry the rank and file with them. But the first trial everywhere shows that the animals have seized the bit between their teeth, and are no longer to be restrained or turned. Fancy Dean RICHMOND, for instance, as a political coachman, with any quantity of red capes and a frizzled white wig, sitting on the box-seat of the New-York organization, and attempting to make one team of sixty-nine horses obey his will! The Dean is much too wise and good a man to try it—but suppose he did.

As things are, there can be no doubt that the leading men of New-York are for Mr. DOUGLAS, and will make a bold fight to accomplish his nomination. They may have individually other preferences; but failing to see any chance for their own particular favorites, their next choice is for the "Little Giant," whose strength they count upon to elect Mr. CHURCH Governor next Fall, and to give us a Democratic Legislature. DEAN RICHMOND and his men have behaved gallantly up to this point. Let them persist a few hours more in well-doing, and (though this compliment will read equivocally) they will command the respect of every honest (Douglas) man in the Union, and the everlasting gratitude of

NOBODY.

Interesting from Mexico.

PARTICULARS OF THE CHANGES IN THE JUAREZ CABINET—RESIGNATION OF SENOR DE TEJADA—THE WAR IN THE INTERIOR.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 15.

The schooner *Star*, Capt. GAMMON, arrived at this port this morning, direct from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 9th inst., one week later.

The news is of the most important character. The long-pending differences in the Cabinet of the Constitutional Government have at length come to a head, and just as their arms were everywhere meeting with adverse fortune in the interior, that Government itself would seem to be breaking up.

We have already recorded three or four Cabinet changes during the last few months, and now we have intelligence of the withdrawal of Señor LERDO DE TEJCUA, the well known Secretary of the Treasury, the real head and front of the Liberal Party, and widely known, not only in Mexico, but in this country and in Europe, as a man of large intelligence, extensive information, and great financial skill. This event took place on the 1st instant, and has naturally created considerable excitement at Vera Cruz. The differences of Señor LERDO with the rest of his associates, and especially with the President, were of a political character, and have been, for some time past, well known to their immediate friends.

The last difficulty, however, and that which was the immediate cause of the resignation of the Minister, was as follows: Some months since, and soon after MIRAMON'S expedition against Vera Cruz, the treasury of the Constitutional Government found itself in an exhausted state, and the Minister with all his well-known financial skill, hardly knew whither to turn to meet his engagements. The expenses necessary for the support of troops in the interior, and subsequently for the defence of the city, had been immense. And, at the same time, the foreign commerce of the port, the only source of revenue, was in great part destroyed by this state of things itself. As for the trade of the interior, the opposing party long since took good care to have it entirely cut off. And yet, in addition to all these enormous expenses, it became necessary to make still greater, in organizing the now defeated army, for the purpose of carrying on the war in the interior. It was in view of this state of things that the Secretary of the Treasury proposed, as a last resort, the suspension, for the period of two months, of the payment of the foreign debt, for which nearly two-thirds of the custom dues were long since pledged, and have since been regularly anticipated. The proposition was approved by the President and his Cabinet, and that there might be no misunderstanding in the matter, finally submitted to Capt. ALDHAM, of H. B. M. ship *Valorous*. Capt. ALDHAM of course protested, but only for forms sake, as it was well known that it was the only course which, in view of the exhausted condition of the treasury, could be pursued. All went well so far, and the Secretary had already taken his course accordingly, when all at once he received a notice from the President *that the scheme must be given up, and their engagements with foreign Governments maintained at all hazards.* This took the Secretary by surprise; he was already compromised, and he, of course, resigned. An attempt was subsequently made to patch up the difficulty, but it failed.

As to Señor LERDO'S successor, we hear the name of Gov. ZAMORA mentioned most prominently, but it is very probable that its troubles will eventuate in the entire breaking up of the Cabinet, and the organization of a new one.

Of the war in the interior, we have nothing of importance, except the rumor that, subsequently to the unfortunate attack on Guadalajara, the retreating Liberal artery fell in with MIRAMON and whipped him. One letter before us adds that the Constitutionalists afterwards entered Guadalajara, which was now in their possession. But this is very doubtful, though it is very possible the Liberalists may have a turn of good fortune, after their retirement from the city.

Of their repulse from Guadalajara we have an abundance of particulars, but they really add but little to what we already know.

When the *Star* left Vera Cruz, the Minister, Mr. MCLANE, and Mr. SLIDELL, Secretary of Legation, were absent on an expedition with the *Brooklyn* down the coast. On his return, says one letter, Mr. MCLANE will go into the interior to spend the Summer; another says that should the treaty not be ratified, he will return home.

The final action of the Senate on the treaty was not known in Vera Cruz when the *Star* left, and everything was depending on it. "We are on tiptoe about the treaty," says a letter; if it is not ratified there will be bloodshed, confusion, failures, misery, starvation and other things beyond description and belief in this unhappy country."

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

FASHION RACES—SPRING MEETING—THIRD DAY—THROGSNECK WINS THE THREE-MILE RACE, AND ROSA BONHEUR WINS THE OTHER.

The third day's races of the Fashion Course, Spring meeting, took place yesterday, as announced, in the presence of a moderate attendance of persons, not quite equal to the first day. A number of carriages were in the arena, in front of the stands, and as usual, a number of ladies were in the ladies' reserved portion of the grand stand, as well as in some of the carriages. The first race was for the proprietor's purse, $700, three-mile heats, for which C. S. LLOYD entered Mr. F. MORRIS' *Throgsneck*, a gray gelding, 5 years old, carrying 111 pounds, rode by GARRY THOMAS, and THOS. DOSWELL entered *Irona*, a gray mare, 5 years old, carrying 111 pounds, rode by WINDHAM WALDEN. The betting was in favor of *Throgsneck*, at 2 and 3 to 1, his form being considered as greatly to his advantage considering the state of the track, which was very heavy. His compact build enabled him to carry his extra weight over his yesterday's 95 lbs., with comparative ease, whilst the gray mare labored considerably over the soft ground, and was so badly beaten that she was withdrawn after the first heat.

FIRST HEAT.—At the start *Irona* led slightly, but was passed on entering the first turn and headed by *Throgsneck* three lengths in going round it. At the half-mile pole the gap was reduced, but opened as before and so continued round the three-quarter turn, and increased on the home run to four lengths, in which position the horses passed the score into the second mile. In going round the quarter-turn *Throgsneck* was held well in hand, and at the half-mile only headed the mare by half a length; this he easily increased to two lengths on entering the upper turn, which was extended a couple more on passing into the third mile. In going round the first turn *Irona* labored hard, while *Throgsneck* still kept a lead of three lengths, which continued nearly to the half-mile pole; here he opened a gap, which all the efforts of the mare could not close up: and he finally won as he liked, the mare being pulled up at the distance stand. Time, half-mile, 1 min. 3 sec.; 1 mile, 2 min. 5 sec.; 1½ miles, 3 min. 7 sec.; 2 miles, 4 min. 11 sec.; 2½ miles, 5 min. 15 sec.; 3 miles, 6 min. 19 sec.

Previous to the second heat the mare was withdrawn, and the purse was handed over to the winner.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietor's purse, $700—3 mile heats.

1. C. S. LLOYD enters *Throgsneck*, (blue jacket and white cap).....1
2. THOS. DOSWELL enters *Irona*, 5 years old, (blue jacket and blue cap).....2 drawn

The second race was for a purse of $400, mile heats, best 3 in 5. For this THOMAS PURYEAR named *Rosa Bonheur*, a chestnut filly 3 years old—by *Glencoe* out of *Milwood*—carrying 87 pounds; rode by LEWIS STEWART. P. C. BUSH named *Pauline*, a chestnut filly 4 years old, carrying 101 pounds; rode by WINDHAM WALDEN; C. S. FLOYD named *Starbeam*, a chestnut filly, four years old, by *Glencoe*, out of an *Eclipse* mare, by *Priam*, carrying 101 pounds. As in the third race of the previous day, an auction was held for the sale of horses in the pools; the first choice was invariably *Rosa Bonheur*, at two to one against the field; *Pauline* being the next choice at two to one against *Starbeam* in a pool of $200.

FIRST HEAT—*Starbeam* had the track, but *Pauline* jumped off with the lead, and kept it in going round the turn; *Rosa* rallied on leaving the turn, and took the second place from *Starbeam*, and by a sharp brush locked *Pauline* at the half, going round the turn, and into the home stretch only half a length in advance. A tremendous brush took place for the lead as they came down the home run, which ended in *Rosa Bonheur* passing over the score, with *Pauline's* head at her saddle girths, *Starbeam* pulling up for the next heat. The mile was done in 1 minute 58 seconds.

SECOND HEAT.—*Pauline's* jockey again led and took the track from *Rosa* at the first turn, who collared *Pauline* again at the half-mile. It now became a scene of great excitement; as on entering the upper turn *Rosa* just drew clear of her elder opponent, who locked her again as they swung into the home-stretch. From thence to the score the whips were well plied, and a prettier sight could not have been desired (except by *Pauline's* backer) than when *Rosa Bonheur* passed the score with *Pauline's* head on her shoulder, *Starbeam* six lengths in the rear. Time, 1:59½.

THIRD HEAT.—*Pauline* again jumped off with the lead, with *Starbeam* second, and *Rosa* third. Their positions were reversed on going round the first turn, *Rosa* entering the back stretch a length in advance of *Pauline*, who left *Starbeam* the same distance behind. These positions were maintained round the upper turn, the ruck turning into the home-stretch, each doing his utmost to get the lead, and using the whip freely. On nearing the distance stand, it was the toss of a copper which would win, but *Rosa* answered the extra call of her jockey, and just put her head in front as they passed the score, *Starbeam* two lengths in the rear. The time was 2 min. ½ sec.

RECAPITULATION.

For Purse of $400; mile heats—best 3 in 5.

1. THOS. PURYEAR, names ch. f. *Rosa Bonheur*, (blue jacket and striped cap)	1	1	1
2. P. C. BUSH, names ch. f. *Pauline*, (blue and yellow)	2	2	2
3. C. S. FLOYD, names ch. f. *Starbeam*, (blue jacket and white cap)	3	3	3

This finished the third day's races. To day will be the Derby of the Spring meeting, for which the fine weather of yesterday, if it continues, will put the track in splendid order. The first race will be the New-York Hotel Handicap—given by the proprietors of that hotel—$250, half-mile dash, for which are entered: By C. F. Lloyd, *Throgsneck*, 111 lbs.; C. F. Lloyd, *Prophet*, 104 lbs.; C. F. Lloyd, *Starbeam*, 90 lbs.; Thos. Doswell, *Irona*, 100 lbs.; P. C. Bush, *Pauline*, 94 lbs.; and M. Ryan, *Trovatore*, 96 lbs. The second race will be for the Post-stake—$200 entrance, $100 forfeit, $1,200 added by the proprietor. The subscribers are F. Morris, John Hunter, Thos. and T. W. Doswell, and Thos. Puryear. The horses are named at the post, and it is certain that *Nicholas I.* and *Prophet* will be two of them; and one (if not two) more will be selected to start with them for the $2,100. The last race of the meeting is for any horses beaten during the meeting, for a purse of $300—two-mile heats.

Base Ball.

CHARTER OAK VS. EXCELSIOR.

The fly game is becoming more and more popular, as is shown by the increasing number of matches that are played in this manner. An interesting fly game took place on the Excelsior ground between the above Clubs, and ended in a decided victory for the Excelsior Club, thus reversing the result of the last game which ended in a victory for the Charter Oak. The fielding of the Excelsior was marked by a general excellence and freedom from missplays that is seldom witnessed. Mr. LEGGETT'S catching, PEARSALL'S play at first base, REYNOLDS' at short and J. WHITING'S at the third, were splendid exhibitions of good judgment and activity. The three fielders and second base performed good service, and the pitching of RUSSELL and CREIGHTON were most excellent. On the Charter Oak side, SHIELDS pitched well, but threw badly to the bases. VANDERHOOF played finely at various points, as did RANDOLPH at the second base. S. PATCHEN, CARROLL and VANDERHOOF batted well for the Charter Oaks; while POLHEMUS and LEGGETT took a decided lead for the Excelsiors.

SCORE.

Excelsior.	Outs.	Runs	*Charter Oak.*	Outs.	Runs.
Pearsall, 1st b	4	3	Vanderhoef, 3d b	2	2
Brainerd, 2d b	3	5	Randolph 2d b	2	1
Russell, f	4	4	S. Fachen, short	1	3
Polhemus, c. f	3	7	Shields, p	4	1
Creighton, p	4	4	Murphy, c	5	0
J. Whiting, 3d b	4	2	Piper, c. f	4	0
Reynolds, short	4	3	Phillips, l. f	3	0
Fianly, r. f	3	4	J. Patchen, r. f	4	0
Leggett, c	0	4	Carroll, 1st b	2	2
Total	36		Total		9

Runs in each Innings.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total
Excelsior	6	10	1	2	5	1	2	1	8	36
Charter Oak	0	0	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	9

UMPIER—Mr. A. J. Bixby, of the Eagles.

SCORERS.—Excelsior—B. R. Kimberley. Charter Oak—P. Johnson, Jr.

Another First-rate Letter.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Yours, respectfully,

(Signed,) DAVID MILLER.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Trimmings made to match.

Wedding Cards, Notes, &c.—These celebrated engraved cards can only be had at AVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. See orange blossom wedding envelope, new satin tie for cards, and other novelties.

Hair—its diseases, change of color, and embellishment—treated carefully by GRANDJEAN, (40 years' experience and practice,) Astor-place, near Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

Union of Life and Death.
PURE BLOOD GIVES LIFE AND THE BLOOMING COUNTENANCE.

Acrimonious humors are disease, and when in excess, produce that miserable sallowness of the complexion which indicates a remote condition from health.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE IS BLOOD; the Principle of Death is Corruptibility, which generates acrimonious humors, whose accumulation in a humid body is the occasion of every ache, of every pain, and of every form of disease. It is this principle which sets bounds to the extent of our lives; while it is kept under, we live; when it gains the ascendancy, we die. Such is the fate of man. A *medicine*, therefore, which will keep down this principle of death will aid us to reach our full extent of life, and such is

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

which are as harmless as bread, and only act upon and expand parts in pain, and where acrimonious humors have congregated—causing their removal by the organs of the Stomach and Bowels, thus aiding the LIFE'S PRINCIPLE by purifying it, which is *the blood*. For 109 years they have proved infallible as correctors of disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, curing costiveness and spasms, whether from wind or nervous excitability, loss of appetite; sick-headache; dizziness and swimming feeling in the head, accompanied with an unconquerable drowsiness, usually symptoms of Apoplexy or Paralysis; queer, tight, dragging feeling just above the diaphragm, generally most evident upon rising in the morning; and all the untold but felt symptoms of Dyspepsia, which BRANDRETH'S PILLS surely cure. These symptoms are generally allied with torpidity or sluggishness of the Liver, caused by the presence upon that organ of an accumulation of

ACRIMONIOUS HUMORS;

there BRANDRETH'S PILLS remove, and at once its activity and healthy action is restored. Their use convinces us of their goodness; the stomach regains its power of healthful digestion; a bright, clear, cheerful complexion takes the place of melancholy sallowness; the light, elastic, springy step of health takes the place of the leaden, heavy tread of sickness; hope of despair; and all from the use of the Pills, whose blessings have to be felt to be comprehend and believed.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES FOR THE SALE OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS, No. 234 Canal-st., Brandreth's Building; No. 206 Bowery; Campbell's, corner 8th-av. and 26th-st.; also, No. 4 Union-square.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX, with full directions.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEA BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway,

Removal.
BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

To the Public.
Numerous posters are put up around the City, of EDGES' WORKS for sale. The public are notified that EDGES' Dépôt is No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

The Interest of the late D. L. Tuthill, business manager and partner in the late firm of Leary & Co.—(dissolved Feb. 1, 1860)—has been transferred to No. 306 BROADWAY.
Where his friends and those of his sons can be suited with styles of Hats, Caps, Soft Hats, Straw Goods, &c., adapted to all seasons and climates. The present assortment of Summer Goods is complete, and contains all the novelties of the season. TUTHILL, Hatter.

Death to Vermin.
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER,
EXTERMINATES RATS AND MICE,
WATER BUGS, ROACHES, GARDEN PLANTS, &c.
Principal Dépôt No. 612 Broadway. Sold also by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

John B. Dunham.
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No 505 Broadway, New-York.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. WOOD'S Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Dépôt No. 444 Broadway

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.
A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure; if not, the money will be refunded. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by all druggists. Certificates with each bottles.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig is Entirely Novel. Partings unstainable; no shrinking, no turning up behind; Ladies' hair of every variety; a system of measurement sent on application. No. 370 Broadway, next A. T. Stewart & Co.

Tailor to the Embassy.—WM. H. SMITH, No. 145 Fulton-st. The handsomest summer suits in the City.

MARRIED.

PECK—BOOTMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Weston, Mr. THOMAS L. PECK, of South Norwalk, Conn., to Miss SARAH E., daughter of E. Bootman, Esq., of this City

GOLDING—WESTERVELT.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. C. T. Demarest, JAMES P. GOLDING to MARGARET, daughter of John Z. Westervelt, Esq., both of this City.

RENNIE—MANNING.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. John Brash, JAMES RENNIE, formerly of Glasgow, to CATHARINE MANNING, of this City.

STRECKER—BENHARD.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. H. Weston, CHARLES STRECKER to EMMA BENHARD, daughter of James Benhard Esq.

LEFFINGWELL—HANKS.—In Brooklyn at the Church on the Heights, on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. James Fells. Mr. JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL to Miss OLLIE E. HANKS, all of Brooklyn.

MAY—SMITH.—In Hadley, Mass., on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Mr. CHARLES W. MAY, of New York, and Miss M. W. SMITH, daughter of Col. Ephraim Smith, of Hadley.

MCINTOSH—GROESBECK.—In Albany, on Tuesday, June 19, by Rev. Dr. Rudder, ANDREW J. MCINTOSH, of Utica, to JANE PRUYN, daughter of Stephen Groesbeck, of Albany.

DIED.

AYLWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, JOHANNA, wife of John Aylward, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 100 Cedar-st., on Saturday, June 23, at 1½ o'clock.

BUCHNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, of disease of the heart, in the 25th year of her age, MARTHA

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing; has no objection to the [illegible]. Apply at her present employer's, No. 187 Lex-[illegible].

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] East 14th-st., between avs. A and B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen from 9 till 3 o'clock, at No. 448 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation for a young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Satisfactory reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, [illegible]-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or [illegible] take charge of an infant—by a [illegible]; no objection to the country. Apply at No. [illegible] 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—[illegible] by a respectable young woman [illegible], or as chambermaid and [illegible] sewer, or take care of children; understands her business perfectly; has five years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first class cook; who understands it in all its branches; would be willing to go a short distance in the country if required; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by two competent girls, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or country for the Summer—one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; the other as regular waitress and chambermaid, and to assist with the fine washing and ironing. Wages $8 and $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 3d-av.; first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, by a respectable Welsh woman. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable Protestant girls, situations; one as plain cook and assist in washing; the other as chambermaid and laundress; has lived six years in their last place. Call at No. 103 Perry-st., for two days, at the basement door.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID &C.—SITUATIONS wanted by two smart competent Protestant women—the cook will assist with the washing and ironing; they can produce the best of city references from their late employers. Please apply for two days at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Protestant woman, with six years' reference, and an American woman, wish situations as cook, and chambermaid and seamstress; both are civil, clean and capable women, and are willing to make themselves useful. Can be seen at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dressmaker wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 1 Garden-row, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

AS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by the month or permanently, in the City or vicinity, by a neat American girl; can cut and fit children's clothing nicely; would see to grown children. Call or address AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS, at No. 69 6th-av., basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do fine washing, clear starching, and French fluting; no objection to go to the country; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant or children; is a neat plain sewer; has no objections to travel a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 236 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the store.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS WET Nurse by a young Protestant woman, lately arrived in this country from Ireland, her baby only two weeks old. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; fully competent to do either. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 72 East 23d-st., where she can be highly recommended. No objection to the country; can be seen until engaged.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A HIGHLY respectable person wishes a situation as nursery governess; will make herself useful; or will take charge of a parish missionary or country school. Apply at No. 27 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; is competent of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed, by a middle aged English Protestant, as seamstress, or to attend an invalid; can dress hair; would assist in housekeeping and make herself useful; has had much experience traveling in France; can pack up well; can give good reference. Apply at Mrs. Shanck's sewing repository, No. 22 12th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or to do the fine washing and ironing; or would take care of children, if required; she can do all kinds of family work; cuts and fits children's clothing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 215 West 16th-st. No objection to live in the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—Situation wanted by an English Protestant, as seamstress and dress-maker, by the month, or permanent; or would wait on a lady and make herself useful. Apply, until Monday, 25th, at No. 507 36th-st., corner of 3d-av., in the drug store.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND to assist in washing and ironing. A situation is wanted by a young woman, with the best of reference; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 23 22d-st., at her present employer's, between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as wet nurse in a respectable private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 East 11th-st., rear.

EMPLOYERS WILL ALWAYS FIND A good selection of the best German and well-recommended British servants, Protestants and Catholics. Also, clerks, porters, coachmen, gardeners, merchants, &c., at F. BELZER & CO.'S Employment Institute, No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts. This is the largest and most respectable office in this City.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER.—A young man, who is now engaged in one of the largest jobbing and retail houses in the City as assistant book-keeper and cashier, desires a similar position in a wholesale, shipping or banking-house; he has had two years' previous experience in a Bank; is quick and correct at figures; of steady habits; a good judge of money, and can give the best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT FARMER.—COUNTRY SITUation wanted by a smart Protestant young man; can take charge of horses and cattle; will make himself generally useful to his employer, on a farm; wages a secondary object. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in a store, office or manufactory. Is an excellent penman and correct accountant, and will make himself generally useful for a small salary. Good reference. Address W. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation in some wholesale house: has been in the grocery business six years, and for two years has traveled in different States taking orders. Is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give the best of references. Apply soon, at No. 359 Broadway, New-York, to J. B. KELTY; or to C. J. BORDEN, No. 73 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman as coachman, in the country; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has a wife and one child; would like to have a lodge to live in; his wife understands all kinds of family sewing, and would be willing to do the washing and ironing; wages no object, but a steady place; the best of City reference from where they have lived together. Address B. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by an Englishman, just arrived in this country; understands his business thoroughly, and has lived in one of the best families in England as groom. Call or address H. R., No. 134 East 23d-st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; willing to make himself generally useful in every respect; has the best of City reference; is a good vegetable gardener, sober and steady. Address T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a man who has lived nine years in his last place; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 East 41st-st., or to Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, (AN Englishman,) aged 24, wishes to procure a situation on a gentleman's place as coachman or groom and plain gardener; is a careful, steady driver, and willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address J. R. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant single man of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address, for one week, J. T. F., No. 67 University-place, or No. 124 4th av., near 12th st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful, steady driver, and will make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address L. E., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A MAN AND wife to take charge of his City residence for the Summer, will call or address R. L. G., Mission Rooms, No. 199 Mulberry st. Good reference, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, &c.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and groom, and to take care of a small garden and make himself generally useful; has no objection to take care of a cow, if required; has the best of references as to ability and character. Address J. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a sober, industrious married man, with small family; can take charge of a gentleman's place in the country. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for two days. Would like a place in Brooklyn as coachman.

AS COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED situations by a Protestant man and wife; both understand their business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging to their employer, or will go separate, if required. Can be seen at No. 87 7th-st., or address J. A., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS ERRAND BOY—MESSENGER, &c.—Wanted, a situation in some light occupation, by a young boy, who can furnish excellent recommendations for honesty and industry; will be found smart and intelligent, and will make himself generally useful; wishes a permanent employment; would go to the country. Apply or address D. W. E., No. 31 Washington-place, near University-place.

AS FARMER—COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation by an Englishman and his wife, without incumbrance; the man is a practical farmer and gardener in all its branches; has had extensive experience in the raising of cattle; would like the care of a gentleman's place, drive carriage, &c. His wife is a thorough cook or seamstress; are very respectable and trustworthy people of middle age, and furnish the highest testimonials; have filled positions of trust and responsibility. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, AND DAIRYMAID.—Situations are wanted by a respectable man and his wife, as above. Best of reference given. Have no children. Address B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) a very excellent hand, sober, honest, and very reliable wants a situation in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended from his last employer; will go to the country for the Summer; makes ice cream and other ices in a superior manner. Address No. 1 East 21st st., corner 5th-av., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT man a situation as waiter, the best of city reference from where he has lived four years; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's house; no objections to any part of the country; can be seen for two days at No. 66 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st., N. Y., or address A. B. Box No. 199 office of this paper.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN AND OTHERS.—I desire to secure a situation in some office, where I can make myself useful at the desk as assistant book-keeper, entry-clerk or in any capacity, which will pay me sufficient salary to live upon. High references from my last employer, G. E. Vanderburg, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York. Address J. R. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of any work; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A PROTESTANT WAITER, A FRENCH waiter, and an English coachman, together with other first-class servants, are now disengaged at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, BETWEEN 14 AND 16 years old, in a retail store down town. A line in handwriting of applicant, addressed to R. O., Box No. 158 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN AN OFFICE. Must bring good references. Call at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11½.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a respectable colored woman, about thirty years of age, to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family. A worthy person, with good recommendations as regards her experience and capability, may obtain a permanent situation by applying to W. A. TOWNSEND, No. 46 Walker-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 1, or at No. 295 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite Carroll Park, from 8 to 9 o'clock in the evening.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT, ENergetic man, able and willing to do all kinds of work on a farm, 30 miles from the City, in Westchester County. Apply at No. 115 West st., corner of Cortlandt-st., after 12 o'clock.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, IN A SMALL, private family, a Protestant girl, to wash, iron, and do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer, and if recently arrived, preferred. Apply at No. 196 West 31st-st., for two days, before 12 M.

A SALESMAN.—OUT-DOOR SALESMAN WANTED—An energetic young man to sell an article manufactured in the City. Address C. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS who is accustomed to the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can do all kinds of family sewing, may find employment for one month by calling at No. 105 West 42d-st., between 8 and 9 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M., with satisfactory reference.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOman, who is a good seamstress, and understands dressmaking and hairdressing; no objection to German or French. Such as can be highly recommended, apply at No. 111 5th av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE boarding-house, a neat and experienced girl, to take the entire charge of the dining-room. None but those with the best of references, who perfectly understand their business, need apply, this Friday, at No. 167 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A FOREWOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a cloak and mantilla manufactory. None but thoroughly competent and experienced persons need apply, at No. 355 Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HASTINGS......YONKERS.

Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, the Pianist, has taken his Summer residence at Hastings, H. R., and is prepared to give lessons to pupils of the above places and vicinity. For particulars, address R. GOLDBECK, Post-office, Hastings, Hudson River.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY NO. 335 BROADWAY.—Instruction provided in all branches for every part of the country. Teachers wanted as principals, assistants or partners. Pupils received for schools and seminaries. Valuable school property for sale. Send for Catalogues, circulars and references. RICE & ANDREWS.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated. Under ten $125: above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE would like to go abroad for a year as traveling tutor with some young man. Refer to WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., No. 19 Cliff-st., or Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of the body of CHARLES B. CROMWELL, who was drowned near Glen Cove, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, June 19. He had light hair, whiskers and moustache, and his linen was marked with his name, CHARLES T. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., or Manering Island, Rye.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A NOTE OF $88 46, SIX months, dated Jan. 24th, 1860, due July 27, made by Williamson & Hatfield, Cincinnati, Ohio, in favor of G. A. Mayer, is missing, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment thereof has been stopped.

LOST—TWO STRINGS OF RED AND WHITE carved CORAL, while riding in a 23d-st. stage, from the corner of 8th av. to Niblo's and Barnum's, on Wednesday morning. Whoever returns the same to No. 220 West 22d-st. will be liberally rewarded.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER TUITION.

A gentleman, highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. Reference may be had to Marlborough Churchill, Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address S. R., Sing Sing, N. Y.

TUTOR.—A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, AN EXperienced teacher, who has resided many years in Paris, wishes for an engagement as tutor, or as teacher in a first-class institution. Besides the higher branches of an English and a thorough classical education, he teaches music and the modern languages, of which the French, German, Spanish and English are equally familiar to him. Address J. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERANS OF 1812 WILL MEET at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 22, at 8 o'clock, to receive tickets and bills for the excursion, and to pay in the money for tickets sold. We invite all our Brother Veterans of 1812, far and near, to unite with us in this laudable object, which they will never regret. It will be a happy day for all. We will be handsomely received at Tarrytown.

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

GREENWOOD.—FOR SALE, A TOMB A Greenwood, for less than cost. Inquire of E. R. PRATT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 28.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26,

At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT SEACAUCUS, TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BERGEN, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY,

(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)

The large and valuable farms known as the Philip DePeyster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land, situate at Seacaucus, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property lies along the Hackensack River, and is intersected by the New-York and Paterson Railroad—is near the line of the Northern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Hoboken.

The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER, Executor, &c., of P. DePeyster, deceased, Furman-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn; or ANDREW MOUNT, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J.; or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & Co., Auctioneers.

HARDWARE TRADE SALE.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,

No. 158 Broadway.

Closing sale, commencing lot No. 5 066, at eight months credit, THIS DAY, (Friday,) 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock. Balance of stock consists of hunting knives, flint-lock guns, pocket knives, mill saws, files, augurs and bits, brass stair-rods, American patent revolvers, stationery, plated ware, &c.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND DESIRABLE household furniture, solid rosewood parlor furniture en suite, pier-glasses, works of art, &c., at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. This day, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture of said house, embracing elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites in French satin, solid rosewood centre and side tables, ladies' rosewood secretary with mirror doors and back, carved rosewood etageres, superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, stool and cover; large French plate pier and oval mirrors, ormolu and bronzed clocks, heavy lace and brocatel curtains, magnificent China vases, imported by the owner; Parian and bisquet figures, elegant Brussels carpets and rugs; also, a large variety of superior oil-paintings, (by old artists; rosewood extension dining-table, dining-room chairs, do. suite, in silk plush; rich China tea and dinner sets, crystal cut glassware; also, about $2,000 worth of silver-ware, consisting of a general assortment used in first-class families. The bedroom furniture embraces solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, ingrain and Brussels carpets, pure hair mattresses, weighing sixty pounds each; feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, sheets, pillow-cases, blankets, &c. Also, all the kitchen, laundry and basement utensils, cooking stoves, step ladder, Croton hose-pipe, cooking utensils of almost every name, kind and description, entirely too numerous to mention. Parties attending this sale, who are about going to housekeeping, will be able to find everything necessary for that purpose, every article of which, from the kitchen to the attic, will be sold without any restrictions, as the family are removing to the country. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. This being a free and unlimited sale, the auctioneer will require satisfactory cash deposits from every purchaser. The trade are invited to attend.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, at the residence of A. M. Treadwell, formerly known as the Boisubin property, near Madison, Morris County, N. J., containing 164 acres, lying on the road leading from Madison to Morristown, near the residences of F. S. Lathrop and W. H. Gibbons, Esqrs. The access to the house through an avenue of one-quarter of a mile in length, shaded by forest and ornamental trees of mature growth, furnishes a drive or walk of great attraction. The house, 55 feet front by 50 feet deep, built of brick in the best manner, by days' work, is two stories high, with basement and attic; finest of spring water in abundance, carried to attic; grounds handsomely shaded; green-house, and grapery, in full bearing; garden stocked with small fruits; also, fine apples and dwarf pear orchard. The house, garden, grapery, ice-house, carriage-house, spring, fish pond, &c., including about 75 acres, lies on one side of the avenue, and will be sold separately from the other side.

For maps, and for permits to examine the premises apply to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Dr. Woodruff, of Morristown, will meet any gentleman between 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., daily, to shew the premises, if they will write to him the day before, and the owner will be at home on Saturdays. Distance from New-York one hour and a half by Morris and Essex Railroad. This property, to a gentleman of means, presents many attractions.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, in the gallery over our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of bedroom furniture in rosewood, mahogany and blackwalnut, feather beds, hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters, quilts, and other bedding; Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, &c.; lace and brocatel window curtains, gold shades, cornices, French plate pier and mantle mirrors with marble slabs, rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, with slip covers mirror-back etageres, centre tables, tête-à-têtes, ottomans, lounges and easy chairs; vases, paintings, engravings, bronzes and etagere ornaments; ormolu chandeliers, brackets, and reading lamp; rosewood piano-forte, with stool and cover, dining-room furniture, extension table, chairs, sideboard, bookcase and library table, China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, knives and forks, trays, hot-water dishes, tea and coffee urns, &c.; refrigerators, stoves, ironing tables and boards, wash-tubs, and a large variety of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The furniture is now on exhibition.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HOUSTON AND 100TH-ST., 9TH-AV. AND AT GREENPOINT, L. I.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

ON HOUSTON-ST.—3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 68, north side, 48 ft. west of Wooster-st.; will rent for $1,200. Lot 21.6x75 ft. The house contains all modern improvements, and is in complete order.

ON 100TH-ST.—3 fine lots on the south side, 175 ft. west of 8th-av. and Central-park, 25x100 11, each.

ON 9TH-AV.—7 lots on the east side of the avenue, between 99th and 100th sts., 22x100 ft., each.

AT GREENPOINT, L. I.—One-half interest in 54 lots.

Sale positive. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of H. AMMIDON and A. H. EVANS, Assignees.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood suites covered in brocatelle; rosewood easy chairs, covered in brocatelle; mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, covered in hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany marble top centre tables, mahogany card tables, do. extension dining-tables, mahogany marble-top bureaus, lounges in brocatelle, gilt frame pier mirrors, oval do., ladies secretary, rosewood book-case, oak library table, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, mahogany voltaire chairs, rockers, mahogany hat-stands, &c.; also, rosewood and mahogany pianos; also, an invoice of watches, jewelry, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

IN FRONT OF SALESROOMS, NO. 35 NASSAU-ST., THIS DAY, June 22, at 1 o'clock. Ladies' saddle horses. A very stylish saddle horse, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, single-footed gait under the saddle, trots in harness inside of 3 minutes, perfectly gentle and quiet, has been used as a lady's saddle horse for the last three years.

Also, a beautiful bay mare, 8 years old, perfectly kind and gentle in all harness, 14½ hands high, has been used by ladies and children under the saddle. They are both unsurpassed as saddle and road horses—sold only on account of the owner going away.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, AT 1 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., one doctor's wagon, but little used, as good as new; six-seated Rockaway coach, by Brewster, good order; two-seated Rockaway carriage, lined with leather, trimmed with same; one ditto drab lined; three-quarter Dusenbury & Van Duser wagon, nearly new; box wagon, City built; six top wagons; to be sold without reserve to close an account. Also, double and single harness, new and second-hand saddles, both ladies and gentlemen's; halters, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A very fine gray horse, 15½ hands high, between 6 and 7 years old, long tail, kind and gentle in all harness, and an excellent saddle-horse; quite fast, warranted sound; the property of a gentleman leaving the City. Also, a very fine saddle and bridle, made by Stilling, in Broadway. Also, a second-hand carriage.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF HORATIO AVERELL—AT St. Johnsville, New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 1 o'clock, at Kingsbury's Station-house, St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., N. Y., the valuable village and farm property belonging to the above estate. Maps and particulars of which may be had at the Auctioneers', No. 7 Pine-st., N. Y.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction this day FRIDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a sorrel saddle-horse, 15 hands high; is quite sound in health and is thoroughly trained, and was ridden for a considerable time by the Danish Minister.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, AT 1 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., twenty-five top wagons, various styles, to be sold without reserve to close an account.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.

A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business, who will furnish about $3 500 capital. For particulars apply at No. 87 Eldridge-st., between 7 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY new and second-hand tables complete for $100, $125, $150 and $300. Private houses furnished and orders by mail attended to. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THREE ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms, two parlors and three single rooms, well furnished, with or without board, at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st., with all the improvements. Terms moderate. Cut this out and call.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN CAN FIND A comfortable house, with a private English family, at Bedford, near Fulton-av. cars, Brooklyn; good garden, gas, &c.; references exchanged; no boarding house. Address JOHN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentleman wishing board, will find pleasant room and accommodations, by applying at No. 87 Hicks st., cor. Pineapple. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—THE ADVERTISer, occupying a house near the ferry, and having more room than he requires, wishes to obtain two or three respectable young men as boarders. Terms moderate. Address PHILLIPS, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington park, (a delightful Summer residence,) to let, with full board, a suite of rooms, second story front. Also, single rooms for gentlemen.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A FAMILY to keep house in nicely furnished apartments in a brown-stone private house. The whole of the floor above the parlors, consisting of five rooms. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Board for single gentlemen and families. Large airy apartments; rooms in suit, or single. Families visiting the City will find this location desirable for comfort and convenience.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS on first floor, and upper chambers (with or without breakfast) to let on very reasonable terms. House very quiet, location most central and desirable at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place and Broadway.

A NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, in a private family, for one or two gentlemen, with or without partial board, in one of the most pleasant down town locations; use of bath. Inquire at No. 133 Franklin-st.; references required.

GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES DESIRING board in a quiet house where they can have large pleasant rooms and the comforts of home, may apply at No. 136 East 13th-st. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LADIES OR MISSES DEsirous to acquire the French language, music, &c., can obtain good board for the Summer season in the Protestant French Young Ladies' Institute, located in the pleasant and healthy village of Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE EAST RIVER, foot of 55th-st., Brevoort Mansion; two more families and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated; one of the most delightful and healthy Summer residences on this island; house surrounded by gardens and fruit trees; good bathing, boating and fishing; 45 minutes from City Hall by 2d and 3d-av. cars. Apply immediately.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Two or three small families can be accommodated with good board and large airy rooms in a pleasant and healthy location, three miles from New-Rochelle village. Address Mrs. HENRY CORNELL, New-Rochelle, N. Y., or JACOB MILLER, No. 25 Great Jones-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE had, in a small family, at Ravenswood, Long Island, the house being beautifully situated upon the banks of the East River, very near the steamboat landing. References given and required. Address Box No. 31 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—EIGHT PERsons can be accommodated with board in a private family, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, at West Bloomfield, N. J. References exchanged. Address MOSES DODD, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good board at a farm-house situated along a beautiful river, about eight miles south of Long Branch. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR PERsons can obtain board in a farm-house, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, in South Dover, 3½ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad. Address G. W. CHAPMAN, Wing's Station, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORT.—A SUITE OF THREE rooms to let, in a private family, in the village of Nyack, within five minutes' walk of steamboat landing, easy of access by steamboat or cars. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD IN PEEKSKILL—Within five minutes' walk of the Railroad dépôt. The location, grounds, rooms, fare and table all that is desirable. Address INGLE SIDE, Peekskill, N. Y.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

MASSER'S

FIVE MINUTE

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

As Improved for 1859.

WITH STAMPED IRON COVERS AND BOTTOMS—TINNED.

The only Freezer known which is constructed on true Scientific principles.

The Cheapest, Best and most Economical; requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure, and most certain in its operations.

Sole Agent for the United States,

E. KETCHAM & CO.,

Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware, No. 289 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.

HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee, thereby making better coffee with one-third less.

The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,

With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined, Is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver In the World.

BARTLETT & LESLEY,

Sole Manufacturers,

No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by

F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses, purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS, AT AGNEW'S, No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,

DANDELION COFFEE.

A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections; strongly recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute, to say nothing of medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH

PURE MILK.

Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS

Have removed to

No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal

WOOD BROTHERS

Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—Consisting of 70 acres, with growing crops, wheat, rye, corn, oats and potatoes, well watered and in a good state of cultivation; house nearly new; barn and other out-buildings; a good variety of fruit and berries; muck for manure can be obtained on the farm in large quantity. Will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near dépôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,

HEAD-QUARTERS,

No. 277 Canal-st.,

Four doors east of Broadway.

WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM 1ST OCTOBER next a small house above Great Jones, and below 39th sts.; high stoop and but two rooms deep preferred; for a house now vacant, an arrangement might be made from date. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Box No. 811 Post Office.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-street.

A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal-oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

SPECTACLES, OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES and Microscopes of superior quality, and at low prices. J. PRENTICE, No. 66 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—At Williamsburgh, situated on the southwesterly corner of 1st and South 9th sts., near the Peck-slip and Roosevelt-st. ferries, being 150 feet on 1st-st., and extending 360 feet on South 9th-st. to the East River. Having a water front of 150 feet, and return deck of about 175 feet, with the right of extending blocks and bridges 260 feet into the river, containing about 22 lots of ground. Depth at low water in front of bulkhead about 16 feet. For further particulars apply to EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required if improved.

3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots on 123d-st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 128th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.—FOR SALE OR exchange, two three-story high, brown-stone basement, Philadelphia brick houses, in one of the best locations in South Brooklyn, near a Railroad. If sold, small monthly or quarterly payments will be received. Will trade for any real estate on New-York Island. Address HOUSES, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone front house, on Lexington-av., near 40th-st.; size 20x50, three-story, basement and cellar, with gas fixtures and furnace complete, and in excellent good order. Will take $1,000 or $2,000 in liquors, and $6,000 can remain on mortgage. Price $10,250. For further particulars apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW elegant brown-stone houses on 50th-st., with all the modern improvements; halls tiled, black walnut stairs, furnaces, &c.; would exchange for building materials, City or Brooklyn lots, or good country property. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A TWO-STORY attic and basement dwelling, No. 321 West 29th-st; size of lot, 25x98 9; house, 25x26 feet. A portion of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of WM. BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st., or No. 364 West 35th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR BOTH of the new first-class three-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 62 and 66 West 45th-st.; also one superior four-story brown-stone house, all near the 5th-av. Good City lots would be taken in part payment. Inquire at No. 103 Chambers-st.

LOTS FOR SALE ON THIRD-AVENUE.—Several choice lots on the business portion of the 3d-av. will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—A paper-mill within 50 miles of this City. Address, stating full particulars, Box No. 4,060 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Two large and well-lighted rooms, on the 1st floor of the Society Library building, on University-place, near Union-square. To let until 1st May next. For price and further information inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 60x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house, No. 380 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, thoroughly repaired and convenient to cars, for one or two families. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, Post-office Building, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE—THE SOUTH SIDE OF PIER NO. 42 North River, foot of Spring-st., for four years, from the first of last May. Apply to J. WIGHT & SON, No. 232 South-st., or on board steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HANDSOME three-story, high-stoop house, 53d-st., near 3d-av.; modern improvements; good neighborhood; rent, $500; possession immediately. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

TO LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND OF ABOUT 15 acres on the 8th-av. and 125th-st., for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,

MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.

Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av.; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 1 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE") CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

SEA BATHING.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Good rooms or furnished cottages may be engaged at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York, or at the hotel.

Stages from the house meet the Long Island Railroad cars at Jamaica.

Two hours from New-York.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN,

STATEN ISLAND,

Four minutes walk from First Landing.

Table d'hote or private table if desired.

ELBERT ANDERSON, Proprietor.

THE EXCELSIOR HOUSE, CROTON DAM, Westchester County, is now open for the reception of guests. Croton Lake is about 40 miles from New-York, accessible nearly every hour by Hudson River Railroad (to Sing Sing,) thence six miles by stages. Croton dam is one of the most delightful and healthy places in the vicinity of New-York, situated among the hills. The lakes and streams abound with fish. The hotel is bountifully supplied with fresh milk, eggs, butter, vegetables, fowls, &c., from the hotel farm. The rooms are large and airy and well arranged for families or single persons. Terms very moderate. For further particulars address or apply to ANDREW L. PURDY, Proprietor, Croton Dam, Westchester County, N. Y., or to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., who will give full particulars.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The R. & D. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—FOR A QUIET, COOL AND healthy Summer resort. Mr. J. F. FOSTER'S, Quogue, L. I., offers rare inducements, and a few rooms may yet be obtained.

Surf bathing, game fishing, &c., unsurpassed.

Route—Long Island Railroad to River Head.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE IS now open for the reception of visitors. A very extensive addition has been made to this house since the last season. The proprietor believes he will now be able to accommodate all who may visit this delightful place of Summer resort. C. L. BROCK, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR BAY HORSES, 6 AND 7 years old, 15 hands high, sound and kind, and can trot in three minutes to the pole, sure. Also one pair bay coach horses, 16 hands high, long tails, 6 years old, sound and kind, double and single. One pair bay horses, 15 hands high, short tails, 5 years old, sound and kind, and stylish drivers, and can trot in less than 4 minutes. One pair fine stylish sorrel horses, 15½ hands high, long tails, and a very desirable team. Several single horses. One superior saddle mare, perfectly broke; safe for children or ladies. To be seen at GOULD'S New-York sales stables, corner of 43d-st. and 6th-av., immediately opposite the dépôt.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.

MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE.—A SHETLAND PONY, WITH WAGon and harness. The pony is perfectly sound, kind and gentle, can be ridden or driven by the youngest children. The wagon is nearly new, has a shifting top, can be used with one or two seats and with either pole or shafts. Only sold because the owner has no further use for them. The above may be seen at EDWARD POST'S, Whitestone, L. I.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDsome calèche or britt carriage in perfect order and nearly new, made by Wood, Brothers & Co., of New-York, for sale low. It can be seen at first stable on Hamilton-st., south of Myrtle av., in the rear of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF MESSENGER MARES; fine style and action; well matched and young; 15½ hands. For particulars, inquire of WM. BATES, No. 623 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or J. SELLECK, No. 6 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contain about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, mostly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open ground, each half a mile in length—the beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland avenue, there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland-av., giving a splendid view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. House first class, modern built and partially furnished; the grounds 2½ acres in extent and beautifully laid out in fruit trees, flowers, &c.; a garden, well stocked with berries, vegetables, &c. The carriage-house and stable are conveniently arranged. For full particulars apply at No. 2 New-st., basement office, New-York City.

FOR SALE—TWO RESIDENCES BEAUTIFULLY situated on the west bank of the Passaic River, in the town of Belleville, Essex County, N. J., each with about 40 acres of land with 600 and 300 feet front; distant 3 miles from dépôt of the Erie Railroad, five from Newark and 10 from Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to H. DUNCAN or I. S. VAN WINKLE, Belleville, to JOHN ANDREWS, No. 16 Exchange-place, Jersey City, or to T. W. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET AT FAIR HAVEN, N. J.—To let, for the Summer, the two-story frame house, with 2 parlors, 4 bedrooms on second floor, and an open attic, situated at Fair Haven, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, within 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. There is fine fishing, sailing and bathing on the river; daily communication with the City by steamboat and railroad. Rent for the season, $100. Apply to CHAS. JOBS, at Fair Haven Landing.

FOR SALE AT TREMONT, UP THE HARLEM RAILROAD 11 miles, a handsome country seat with half an acre of land, laid out with trees, shrubbery, &c.; stands on high ground, and commands a very fine view of the surrounding country. House 2½ stories high, 5 minutes' walk from dépôt, and would exchange for good City property, or terms easy for cash. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—A PLEASANT, genteel, modern-built 3-story brick house, with stuccoed front, modern improvements, with gas and aqueduct water, situated in Centre-st., near the Park, within one minute's walk of the New-Jersey Railroad dépôt, and but 40 minutes from City Hall, New-York. Rent low to a good tenant. Address

JOHN H. STEPHENS, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET AT NYACK—On the Hudson, 28 miles from the City. The place is in a fair state of cultivation, 7 acres, with a variety of fruit and vegetables, which will be let with the premises; good house and barn; a man on the place has charge of it. For particulars apply to T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

P. S.—The place is known as Crowen's place.

COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES GROUND TO LET—In perfect order, with an abundance of shade and fruit trees; delightfully situated on the Manor Road, one mile from Factoryville landing, Staten Island; communication frequent; fare five cents; rent, $400 per annum. Apply to DANIEL DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 170 acres, delightfully situated on East River, 9 miles from Harlem, to be sold with furniture, stock, &c., &c. It is perfectly healthy, and combines everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be sold low and on easy terms, as the owner is compelled to travel abroad. Apply at Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOTHIC COTTAGE, with from 1 to 17 acres of land, at New-Rochelle, about one mile from the dépôt. The house has been newly painted and papered, and is in first-rate order. Apply to JOSEPH F. BRIDGES, No. 188 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD T. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS, for the season or longer if desired. The house contains 12 rooms, fine garden and plenty of fruit. Together with use of horse and rockaway wagon, cow, &c. Altogether, a fine opportunity for any one wanting a place in the country. It is next to the place of E. K. Collins, at New-Rochelle, and but a short distance from the dépôt. Inquire of Mrs. WILLIAM DEAN, on the premises.

FURNISHED SUMMER RESIDENCE TO let at Newburgh, on the Hudson, a few moments' walk from the ferry. Possession given immediately. Price $275; or a family taken to board. For further particulars, address JOHN R. GORHAM, Newburgh, N. Y.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A handsome cottage, furnished, pleasantly situated, on a lot of an acre, near the steamboat landing; fine shade-trees, good garden, stable, coach-house, &c. Address Box No. 667 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS being credibly informed that persons to whom licenses have been granted, but which have been revoked, and that pilots under suspension, do continue to pilot vessels in violation of law, give notice that the licenses of the following named persons have either been revoked or that they are under suspension; and that any person employing them will be liable to the penalty prescribed by Section 29 of the Pilot Act now in force:

SAMUEL BATAUGH,	JOHN MAGINN,
ISAAC CAMPBELL,	HENRY C. NELSON,
THOMAS CHAMPLIN,	WASHINGTON NORRIS,
D. D. HARCOURT,	S. H. NICHOLS,
W. J. MURPHY,	JOHN OXER,
JOHN MARTINO,	ISAAC SEAMAN.

Masters of vessels are particularly requested to require all Pilots to show their licenses. Licenses are renewed every year. By order,

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. FRANCIS A. TIFFANY HAVing retired from the firm of HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & CO., by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by the remaining partners (who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation) under the name of HUTCHINSON & RICHARDSON.

Signed, R. J. HUTCHINSON,
F. A. TIFFANY,
A. J. RICHARDSON.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1860.

JERSEY CITY, June 11, 1860.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of COYKENDALL & HARDING is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. B. COYKENDALL,
CHAS. L. HARDING.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st. Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK. Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY. Books for subscription to the capital stock of $600,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 30 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

CALIFORNIA BONDS. INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST., Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1858, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1862. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 1?0 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, Albany, June 21, 1860.—$100,000 of 5½ per cent. State Stock, issued in aid of the construction of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, under Chapter 195 of the Laws of 1840, payable on the 1st day of August next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., the Transfer Agents for said Stock in the City of New-York. The interest on said Stock will cease at the date of its maturity. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 3d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo. By order of the Board
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMpany.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREISCHER, Treasurer.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860. Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 68, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$15.000 ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD 1st mortgage 10 per cent. bonds. $10,000 FULTON COUNTY, Ill., 8 per cent. bonds, and other first-class securities for sale by JOHN J. THOMAS, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.—FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 8 per cent. Bonds, interest payable July 1, at Gilman, Son & Co.'s Banking House, No. 47 Exchange-place. Funds on deposit to meet accruing interest. Apply to G. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.—HOLDERS of the so-called Second Mortgage Bonds will meet at No. 76 Beaver-street, SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock. THE COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS. These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SHULER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adaped are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis, chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles.
When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent.
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings.
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE-GUIDE UPON MENTAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, INCAPACITY, GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone-setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel—entrance Liberty-st., No. 87—the fourth week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 26 and 27—to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON, Executors.
f9-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counsellor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST,
Mh30-law6mF* Administratrix of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL ... $250,000
ASSETS ... $300,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 98 Maiden-lane, N. Y. AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE. STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON, AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK.
And other magnificent and powerful steamers, Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
ETNA ... Thursday, 19th July.
JURA ... Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN ... Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA ... Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin ... $75.
Steerage ... 30.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to GOODHUE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, Leaving every 20 days from each port. STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bill of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 20th of June. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS. The first-class and favorite steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL, will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, viâ Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ADRIATIC. Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK. CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS, On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage ... $130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, At the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FRED'K CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 28, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JUNE 30, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The U. S. Mail steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will sail from Pier No. 3, N. R., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, June 30, with mails, passengers, and specie, for England and France.
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Steamship VANDERBILT will sail July 28.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st., Dépôt; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M., for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M., Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 1st of July next the steamboat ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson st. wharf (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 7½ A. M. and 6 P. M. After July 1, three trains will be run daily each way.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:35 P.M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK. On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water-tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT. STEAMER THOMAS POWELL Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. B. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on

SUNDAY ... June 17.	THURSDAY ... June 21.
MONDAY ... June 18.	FRIDAY ... June 22.
WEDNESDAY ... June 20.	SATURDAY ... June 23.

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9.
A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments.
Bait and fishing tackle supplied.
Fare for the Excursion ... Fifty Cents
Affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

JUNE, 1860.—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER AND OCEAN PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Friday, June 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, June 22, 4½ P.M.
Saturday, June 23, 7 A. M	Saturd'y, June 23 11½ A.M.
Sunday, June 24, 8 A. M	Sunday, June 24, 5 P.M.
Monday, June 25, 12½ P.M.	Tuesday, June 26, 7½ A.M.
Tuesday, June 26, 1½ P.M.	Wednesd'y, J'e 27, 8½ A.M.
Wednes'dy, June 27, 2½ P.M	Thursd'y, June 28, 9½ A.M.
Thursday, June 28, 3 P.M.	Friday, June 29, 10½ A.M.
Friday, June 29, 4 P.M.	Saturd'y, June 30, 1 P.M.
Sunday, R.B, July 1, 7 A.M.	Sund'y, R.B. July 1, 3½ P.M.

JUNE, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, June 22, 5 P.M.	Sunday, June 24, 5 P.M.
Saturd'y, June 23, 11½ A.M.	Monday, June 25, 7½ A.M.
Sunday, June 24, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, June 26, 1 P.M.
Tuesday, June 26, 8½ A.M.	Wed'day, June 27, 2 P.M.
Wed'day, June 27, 9½ A.M.	Thursd'y, June 28, 3 P.M.
Th'sday, June 28, 10½ A.M.	Friday, June 29, 3½ P.M.
Friday, June 29, 11 A.M.	Sunday, July 1, 3½ P.M.
Sat'day, June 30, 3½ P.M.	
Sunday, July 1, 7 A.M.	

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND. Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M. Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents. H. N. GAGE, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier on and after June 27; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS, FROM PECK SLIP, E. R.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford Express Trains. Freight taken. GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9½, 12¼, 3¼; Spring-st., 9½, 12½, 3½; pier No. 4 North River, 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (ZEREGA'S DOCK)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust; no coal gas.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—FROM Oliver-slip, E. R., in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, leaves daily at 12 o'clock noon. Fare 50 cents. Freight taken. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely-furnished saloons with or without barges; also, the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday-Schools Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS EVERY SATURDAY.—The large, substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. Pier, 8¼ o'clock; Spring-st., 8½; Peck-slip, 8¾; Pier No. 3 North River 9 A. M. Returning by 4 P. M. Refreshments, Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. Fare 50 cents.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE. MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch, New-York, Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.
Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS. PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

SHEET-IRON.—20 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 886 Broadway, corner of 13th st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF A NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS BEST INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st. PIANOS TO RENT.

HAVEN, BACON & CO., OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co.	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Butler & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
Haslehurst & Smith.	Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Foulke's Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail. Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT BY GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years. Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

EXCELLENT 6⅔, 6¾ AND 7 OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES, but little used, will be sold low, and payments taken in monthly installments. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano. "The best Piano existing." ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers. PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles. HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings. HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings. New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7-octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices; one second-hand 7-octave piano, been used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $60 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50, $60, $75, $90, $120 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $25 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $138. Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

FIREWORKS.

J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr. PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS. W. J. SYMS & BRO., Dépôt, No. 300 Broadway. Having made extensive arrangements with the above celebrated maker for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c. CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO. S. D. ROBERTS.
N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans, as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

FIREWORKS. BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS! Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.
The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Dépôt
GEO. B. COLEY, Agent, No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS. Neatest in appearance, and best in quality. FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 62 John-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE. HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! LEONARD AND ELSWORTH, No. 87 BARCLAY-street, corner of Washington, have on hand an extensive assortment of EDGE'S & HADFIELDS FIREWORKS, which they are prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Country dealers invited to look at our stock before purchasing.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y. Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality. Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT lowest market price. Also, a full assortment of plain and colored Fireworks, from Edges' celebrated laboratory, for sale by JONES & DUNBAR, No. 93 Murray-st., near Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

THE TURF.

EXTRACT FROM WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, JUNE 23, 1860.
THORLEY'S AUTHORIZED LIST.—A great convenience to the visitors to the Fashion Course is "Thorley's Authorized List of New-York Races." It contains the correct programme of the day, with the names of the entries, the subscribers, and the colors of the jockeys. Also, a margin for notes and remarks. It evidences the enterprise of the agent for Thorley's Food for Cattle, whose office is at No. 21 Broadway, N. Y.
Thorley's List for the Great Four-Mile-Heat day, FRIDAY, June 22, can be had at the above address free of charge, and will be distributed on the race course also.

FASHION COURSE—LAST DAY—FOUR-MILE heats, also handicap mile-and-a-half dash and two-mile heats for horses beaten during the meeting. Six entries for the mile-and-a-half race, which will be started first. Four subscribers to the four mile heats: *Nicholas* and *Prophet* sure to start, and may be a third. Last race, two-mile heats, all the horses that have been beaten during the meeting have a right to start. Badges for the day, $3. Steamer MATTANO from Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock P. M., and boats from James-slip and 34th-st., will connect with Flushing Railroad at Hunter's Point for the Course. Races start after the arrival of the passengers at 2 o'clock P. M. HENRY COLTON, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE.—THE JAPANESE EMbassy are expected to visit the great four mile race on the Fashion Course, on FRIDAY. Those wishing to see our illustrious visitors will then have an opportunity as well as a splendid race.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 63 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. The R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily for ladies from 7 to 10 A. M.; for gentlemen, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Price $1. No additional charge will be made for patients requiring extraordinary attention.
THEO. GESEKE.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON ... Lessee and Manager.
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS, MAGNIFICENT GARDENS, BURLESQUE, BALLET, OPERATIC SINGING, PROMENADE, REFRESHMENTS, &c.
The JAPANESE EMBASSY AND SUITE PROMENADE THE ESTABLISHMENT DAY AND EVENING. Doors open all day while they remain. The GRAND JAPANESE TREATY CHARIOT is also on exhibition. At night the whole premises will be ILLUMINATED WITH JAPANESE LANTERNS.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1860.
After the Stage Promenade, Doesticks' new Burlesque, THE LADY OF THE LAKE, TRAVESTIE. Written expressly for this Theatre, and got up with splendid new scenery by Thorne, Johnson and assistants; new costumes, &c.
The cast will embrace THE NELSON SISTERS, MARK SMITH, POLLY MARSHALL, W. DAVIDGE, MARY WELLS, A. H. DAVENPORT, PETERS, LEESON, VINCENT, &c., With the entire Corps de Ballet, and a TROUP OF AMAZONIAN ZOUAVES, in a variety of Highland Military Evolutions.
After the Travestie, OPERATIC INTERLUDE AND REFRESHMENTS.
The JAPANESE will promenade among the audience. Concluding with the beautiful Ballet of LA CAPTIVE.
Tickets 50 cents. Seats may be secured a week in advance.
GRAND MATINEES every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. No reserved seats for Matinées.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager ... Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager ... Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director ... Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist ... Mr. Hagan.
FRIDAY, June 22.
The performance will commence with the favorite comedietta of THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.
Letty Briggs ... Mrs. John Wood.
Hickory Short ... Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
To be followed by the highly-successful extravaganza of OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY, Being its last representation but One.
Supported by MRS. JOHN WOOD, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Messrs. James Simmonds, Burnett, Stoddart, Thorne, Wall, Goodrich. Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Warren, Miss Burke, &c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 precisely.

WINTER GARDEN.
GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON. CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES. SECOND NIGHT OF THE OLD PLANTATION.
JULIA DEAN HAYNE as MAD HETTY.
Mr. Geo. W. Jamison, as Uncle Tom.
Miss Sara Stevens, as Daisy.
C. Barton Hill, as Robert.
Mr. H. Bland, as Talbot.
Mr. Harry Jordan, as Pete.
NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES, SCENIC EFFECTS, AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC, by Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors ... Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard.
Stage Manager ... Mr. G. L. Fox.
The performance will commence with RICHELIEU.
To be succeeded by the Musical extravaganza of FORTUNIO.
Concluding with NORAH CREINA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of ... P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL OF NOVELTIES from EUROPE, by steamship *Hammonia*, consisting of a WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY, a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c., Though born of perfectly black parents.
VANTILE MACK, THE INFANTILE LAMBERT, OR GIANT BABY, 7 years old, and weighing 257 pounds!
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
TWO BEAUTIFUL LIVING SEALS!
JAPANESE COINS, AUTOGRAPHS, LANTERNS, &c.
THE DAILY VISITS OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY to the Museum add great interest to its Numerous Visitors.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" IS IT MAN? OR MONKEY? OR BOTH?
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON.
All to be seen at all hours, day and evening.
DR. M. V. B. BLY, the SEER and CLAIRVOYANT, produces astonishing phenomena daily.
Mr. HARRY PEARSON, the popular comedian, continues to appear in his inimitable characters.
FRIDAY, June 22, 1860, will be performed, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—LEOLINE.
EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock—OUR OLD HOUSE AT HOME, and ROUGH DIAMOND, in which will appear Miss Mestayer, Mrs. J. J. Pryor, Mr. Jamieson, &c.
Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller.
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, HAPPY FAMILY, GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
The opening night at CANTERBURY HALL was "more than report had promised." Two thousand persons crowded to the spacious Concert Room—"The Hall of dazzling light"—and hundreds who arrived too late to obtain admission filled the corridors and entrance way, swarming "like Summer flies."
THE CANTERBURY CONCERTS are suited to "all conditions" and "all minds;" the proprietors therefore congratulate themselves on having effected their long-contemplated purpose, and the masses clearly appreciate their efforts.
The Concerts nightly given at Canterbury Hall will "dignify the times."
FOX & CURRAN, Proprietors.
CHRISTOPHER NORRIS, Treasurer.

J. C. ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.
DAY AND EVENING, 13th-st. and 4th-av.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA!
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION.
DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS, CALIFORNIA LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, BUFFALO, and 100 WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC.
Performed by "Grizzly Adams" from 10 A. M., to 12 P. M., and especially at 11, 3, and 8 o'clock.
ANIMALS FED AT 4 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 Broadway.
First block below the New-York Hotel.
On exhibition, THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH, and other elegant pieces of Statuary by CHEVALIER PETTRICH.
Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
N. B.—The Photographic Exhibition Gallery is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MAGIC TEMPLE, NO. 444 BROADWAY.
Last Two nights, positively, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 21, 22 and 23.
LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT.
VENTRILOQUISM EVERY NIGHT.
PROF. JACOBS, Wizard, Ventriloquist and improvistore, will positively close his Magic and Mysteries this week.
He will return to Europe with his Goblin Sprightly. His success has been brilliant, and pronounced the best Magician ever seen in America.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 22, SOIREE DANSANTE.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 23, D. RONZANI'S Renowned BALLET TROUPE.
Admittance 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
POSITIVELY ONLY 3 NIGHTS MORE OF THE JAPANESE TREATY.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—A STRAWBERRY festival will be held at the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 21st and 22d June, on which occasion a concert will be given by five of the celebrated Sunday School vocalists—Misses Martha Davies, Mary Thoms, Louise and Lottie Snow, and Master Henry Hayden—under the direction of Mr. Horace Waters, New-York. Tickets to the concert 25 cents; children half-price, including strawberries and cream; ice cream extra. Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

ON VIEW FOR A SHORT TIME, CHURCH'S LATEST WORK, **TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,** At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—765 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES free; portraits of South American notabilities.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 26th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, Seventh Ward," and be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
New-York, June 12, 1860.
JOHN DUFFY,
RICHARD POILLON,
School Officers of Seventh Ward.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident that she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife and husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

FROM WASHINGTON.

End of the Session Very Near---Hurrying up Business.

PASSAGE OF MINOR BILLS.

Mutual Concurrence in Amendments Between the two Houses.

Death of Mr. John Swartz, Representative from Pennsylvania—Resolutions of Sympathy and Condolence.

[illegible] WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 21.

[illegible] estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury for the service of the next fiscal year was [illegible], and the additional estimates by the other Departments, $66,228,582; total, $64,502,476. The Committee of Ways and Means reduced the total estimates $1,230,000. The amount in the bills, as reported, was $45,481,000, and as they passed the House, [illegible] The amount in the bills as they passed the Senate was $49,586,828. The amount as they passed both Houses was $45,543,000. In addition the light-house bill appropriates nearly $637,000, and there is estimated for private bills $1,000,000, and the permanent appropriations amount to $8,173,000, making the total appropriations $55,353,000.

The Senate were in Executive session several hours to-day. They disposed of all the long-standing business on the calendar, which consisted of forty nominations for appointments in the army and navy, of postmasters, collectors, surveyors of the customs, and other officers. The Mexican and Central American treaties were considered. The nomination of Mr. [illegible], of Tennessee, as Minister to Guatemala, has not yet been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The appropriation by Congress of $10,000 for the survey of the Chiriqui Isthmus, and to ascertain generally the advantages proposed in the contract with the Navy Department, is considered a great gain to the Chiriqui Improvement Company, as it saves them the expense of a survey, identifies the Government with their enterprise, establishes its value, and is a triumph over all opposition.

The bill which passed the House to-day proposes to erect a Post-office and Court Rooms on the Baily and Levy lot, on Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, and diverts the former appropriation and sale of Government property to this purpose.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 21.

The House bill to establish a mail six times a week overland from Sacramento to Portland, Oregon, was passed.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Printing Committee, reported in favor of printing 20,000 copies of the report on the Harper's Ferry affair, together with the evidence. Agreed to.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) from the Conference Committee, made a report on the Naval Appropriation bill in relation to the disagreeing votes of the two houses, which was agreed to. The House having also agreed to the report, the bill stands passed.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved that this day be devoted to executive business. Agreed to.

The Senate went into secret session.

After spending some time therein the doors were reopened, and the Senate took up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill, and agreed to it, after a debate on restoring Capt. MEIGS to the Superintendency of the Washington Aqueduct. Another executive session was then had, after which a message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. JOHN SCHWARTZ.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) addressed the Senate and offered the customary resolutions of respect.

He was followed by Messrs. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) and SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) when resolutions were adopted, and, out of respect for the deceased, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 21.

A number of private bills, as returned from the Senate with amendments, were passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill providing for the punishment of Marshals and deputies who permit the escape of prisoners in their custody. It authorizes a fine not exceeding $2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Among other Senate bills passed was an amendatory act giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign Governments under extradition treaties, a bill carrying into effect the provisions of the treaties between the United States, Japan, Siam, Persia, &c., and giving certain judicial powers to commissioners and consuls, and a resolution recommending the President to nominate Lieut. BALDWIN for restoration to the active list of the navy.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) called up, and the House passed, the bill providing for the erection of a post-office in Philadelphia.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee on Conference on the Navy bill. Adopted.

One of the compromised amendments appropriates $10,000 to enable the President to appoint a person or persons to proceed to the Isthmus of Chiriqui, to examine into the quality and probable quantity of coal on the lands of the Chiriqui Improvement Company, the character of the harbors at Chiriqui Lagoon and Golfito, and the practicability of a railroad connecting these two harbors, and the general value of the privileges contracted for in the conditional contract made in May, 1859, between the Secretary of the Navy and AMBROSE W. THOMPSON and the Chiriqui Company, provided nothing herein contained shall be construed as a ratification of the said contract.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of the Treasury notes, the same as that sought to be introduced yesterday by Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. HELMICK, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said, if the Senate should postpone action on this tariff, and there was no other way to relieve the treasury except by loan, he would vote for this bill, but while there was a prospect of considering the tariff by the Senate, he would not consent to the passage of the bill pending.

M. PHELPS, of Missouri (Dem.,) replied that the Senate expect to act on the tariff.

The House refused to table the bill, 63 against 101.

AYES.—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbitt, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Brayton, Butterfield, Campbell, Carter, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edwards, Ely, Etheridge, Ferry, Florence, Frank, Gilmer, Graham, Grow, Hall, Hale, Humphreys, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Leach of North Carolina, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, McKnight, McPherson, Millard, Moore of Kentucky, Moorehead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Nelson, Nixon, Palmer, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Quarles, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Scranton, Sherman, Spinner, Stevens, Stratton, Tompkins, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Walton, Wells and Woodruff—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Blake, Boceck, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Brabson, Branch, Bristow, Buffington, Burch, Burlingame, Burnett, Burnham, Carey, Clark, Clopton, Cobb, Colfax, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Dimmick, Edmundson, Eliot, English, Foster, French, Gartrell, Gooch, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Hill, Hoard, Houston, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Hughes, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Kellogg of Illinois, Landrum, Larrabee, Leach of Michigan, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McQueen, McRae, Millson, Moore of Alabama, Morse, Niblack, Perry, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Reagan, Rice, Riggs, Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sedgwick, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stallworth, Stanton, Stewart of Maryland, Staker, Stout, Thayer, Thomas, Train, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Wade, Washburn of Maine, Webster, Winslow, Woodson, and Wright—101.

Before further action, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) announced the death of JOHN SCHWARTZ, who died in this city last night, paying a tribute to his many exemplary qualities as a man, and to his uprightness and zeal as a legislator. He was born in Sunbury, Penn., Oct. 1793.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) spoke of Mr. SCHWARTZ as an honest man, a pure, patriotic and faithful public servant.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) paid a voluntary tribute to the character of the deceased.

Messrs. GROW, STEVENS and FLORENCE followed in eloquent and appropriate remarks.

The usual resolutions of condolence and respect were adopted, and a Committee appointed to accompany the remains to the place designated for interment, consisting of Messrs. Covode, Train, Winslow, Hickman, Nixon and Graham. Adjourned.

THE MORMONS AT CASTLE GARDEN.—The six hundred Mormon Emigrants who arrived by the ship *Wm. Tapscott*, yesterday remained at Castle Garden, pending the arrangements for sending them westward on their way to Salt Lake. They consist of English, Germans, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and some Italians—the English, however, preponderating in numbers. There are a few old people, but the majority are young and middle aged, with a large sprinkling of children, from infants a month old to those of five and ten years. Their appearance compares favorably with ordinary emigrants, but the majority of those at all advanced in years gives evidence that they have been inured to hardships and suffering; and many, particularly the women with small children, seem weighed down with anxiety. They are in charge of "Elders," whose directions they implicitly obey, under the forms of an organization which was arranged at the commencement of the voyage.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Rumored Identification of Isaac V. Fowler at the Pike's Peak Gold Mines.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, June 21.

Advices of June 8, from Denver City, to which credit is given, state that Mr. FOWLER, the defaulting New-York Postmaster, whose whereabouts has been so long unknown, and about whom so much curiosity has been felt, is reported to have been identified at Pike's Peak. The main features of the statement are as follows:

An individual, whose dress and general appearance of city-bred style, and his evident anxiety to shun particular notice and avoid all questions in regard to his business intentions, had a tendency to attract more interest than is shown usually to strangers arriving there. He registered his name at the hotel as ACHILLE DRANCE. Under this name he passed unidentified, until one day when he was on his way to see some quartz claims he had purchased. He came to a small village in the mountains, and stepped into the Recorder's office, where he was at once recognized by an old resident of New-York City, whose name is not given, as Mr. FOWLER, who exclaimed, "Why, good God, FOWLER! Where did you come from?" DRANCE staggered back with a flushed face, and then turning pale, he replied with calmness, "Sir, you are mistaken; my name is not FOWLER." To which his accostant replied, "Well, if you are not, with his whiskers off, you are his twin brother or the devil." DRANCE was much embarrassed. Endeavoring to evade his disclosure, he asked if the Recorder of the district was present, thinking to close the conversation. But his tormentor was not willing to give him up, but approaching him and drawing him to another part of the room, he said: "I know what I say. You are ISAAC V. FOWLER, of New-York. You have had your hair cut, your whiskers shaved off, and are disguised by your spectacles: but I should know you anywhere." At first DRANCE assumed a firm and indifferent appearance, but he soon gave way to his feelings, and then exclaimed, "For God Almighty's sake don't expose me." Monsieur DRANCE was indeed the defaulting New-York Postmaster, who has thus far outwitted his pursuers and made his escape to the gold mines, and up to this time remained undiscovered. A private interview was had with Mr. FOWLER, which the correspondent declines giving the result of. Mr. FOWLER was deeply afflicted at first, but gradually resumed his composure and cheerfulness. Being by no means beyond the reach of the Government, he thought it best to leave the country immediately for Salt Lake and California, mentioning Australia as his probable destination. He fled at once. FOWLER on the first night of his rival at Denver city, is said to have entered a gambling saloon and won $2,000, and bet the whole amount on one game, but the dealer refused to risk it. FOWLER without a comment gathered up his winnings, went to the bar gracefully, took a gin cocktail and left the room. This created an inquiry as to who he was, but his fictitious name arrested this. He is reported to have speculated largely in claims.

The above is considered here by persons acquainted with the correspondent as wholly reliable. Our next advices will probably contain something further in regard to it.

The Pike's Peak Express.

STABBING AFFRAYS—FAVORABLE NEWS FROM THE MINES—A NEW TOWN LAID OUT.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Wednesday, June 20.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived at 6 o'clock this evening, bringing $8,900 in specie and Denver City dates to June 14.

JACOB MILLER, a German, was murdered on the night of the 12th, near that city, by MAX GREEDLER, another German, both from Leavenworth. GREEDLER is under arrest, and the evidence against him is positive and will probably lead to his conviction.

DENVER CITY, Thursday, June 14.

A stabbing affray occurred in town last night, resulting in the dangerously wounding of one person.

The news from the Arkansas mines is very favorable. A man just from there estimates that there will be $300,000 taken out of the California Gulch alone this season. One man took out, in one day, sixty-one ounces. Others report very unfavorably, and say there are but few claims that pay well. There is a large number of our citizens starting for that region. The California Gulch is nine miles long and ranging from 1 to 300 feet in width. There are three or four other small gulches running into the California Gulch. The prospect is they will prove as rich as the main gulch. The gulches are free from snow and frost.

A town has just been laid out in a beautiful valley at the mouth of the California Gulch, called Jeahoe, which is rapidly filling with trading houses, cabins, &c., for supplying provisions, tools and other necessary articles for the miners. The weather is warm and showery.

The Case of Rev. J. S. Harden.

TRENTON, Thursday, June 21.

The Court of Pardons of the State of New-Jersey convened last evening at 7½ o'clock in the State House in Trenton, the following gentlemen being present: the Governor and Chancellor, and Judges Risley, Swain, Wood, Cornelison, Macombs and Kennedy. The first case which came up for consideration was that of Jacob S. HARDEN, who was sentenced by Judge WHELPLY to be executed on the 28th of the present month, for the murder of his wife, on the 7th of March, 1859, in Anderson, Warren County, New-Jersey. The father of the condemned, with several friends, was present, and an interview of an hour took place. Several papers were presented in behalf of the condemned, &c. The Court, after consulting until 9½ o'clock, adjourned over until this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. It is generally conceded that the Court will not grant a commutation of sentence. Should the Court refuse, an application will be made to Gov. OLDEN to reprieve HARDEN, in order that he may have further time to prepare to die.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, June 21.

The Court of Pardons sat with closed doors from 3 to 6 o'clock, considering the applications for pardon, the principal one being that of HARDEN. After due deliberation of the whole question, the Court came to the unanimous conclusion to reject the application for a commutation of his sentence. The question of a reprieve remains with the Governor, and has not been considered.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Thursday, June 21.

A bill has passed the Legislature raising the period of residence from three to six months to entitle inhabitants to vote. It applies to cities and towns. A Special Committee will report a bill prohibiting the circulation in the State of newspapers containing advertisements relative to procuring abortion; also, a bill prohibiting the publication of advertisements of a delicate nature in the newspapers of the State.

Election of Directors.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, June 21.

A stockholders' meeting of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad was held here yesterday. The net earnings for the year are over $76,000 over the running expenses and interest on the bonds and floating debt.

The new Board is, J. B. Waring, Cleveland; Joseph Lyman, Cleveland; John Gardiner Sprague, Huron; W. M. Vermilye, New-York; G. T. Olyphant, New-York; Joseph Benjamin, New-York; H. N. Randell, New-London. All the old Board officers were reelected.

Dr. Hayes' Arctic Expedition.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 21.

Dr. HAYES' Arctic Expedition will sail from Boston about the 26th. The officers of the expedition are—Dr. ISAAC J. HAYES, Commanding Captain; MCCORMICK, Sailing Master, and Mr. DODGE, First Officer. A second officer, surgeon, carpenter, artist, clerk, steward, cook, and six men complete the complement. Dr. HAYES hopes to reach Winter quarters, in Smith Strait, by the 10th of September.

Loss of the United States Steamer Walker.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Thursday, June 21.

The United States steamer *Walker* was run into this morning at 3 o'clock, by an unknown schooner, off Absecom. The steamer sank in thirty minutes. The Captain, officers, and forty men were saved in boats. About twenty are missing.

Burning of a Propeller.

SARNIA, C. W., Thursday, June 21.

The propeller *W. B. Spaulding*, of Buffalo, while loading with lumber at Forrester, on Lake Shore, was burned yesterday morning; also, 100,000 feet of lumber on deck. The Captain and crew had a narrow escape, being asleep. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Richmond Convention.

RICHMOND, Thursday, June 21.

The Southern Convention met to-day, but there being but few Delegates here it adjourned over.

Death of the Catholic Archbishop Blanc.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 21.

The Catholic Archbishop BLANC died to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 21.

FLOUR in good demand; market firm; sales [illegible] extras. WHEAT [illegible] 000 bushels Kenosha Spring, at $1 12; 12,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 12¼; 11,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 12; 35,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 15 for ordinary, and $1 16@$1 17 [illegible] for No. 1, closing at the latter figure. CORN [illegible] and 1c. better; sales, 130,000 bushels Illinois and Ohio, at 54c.@55c. OATS steady; sales, 5,000 bushels Canadian, at 34c. WHISKY nominal, at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—No Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 21—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT opened with an advance of about 2c., with sales before Asia's news of 6,100 bushels White Indiana at $1 34; 4,000 bushels Canada Club at $1 16; 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring, on private terms. After the news, holders were firm, at a further advance, but the market closed quiet. CORN without material change; sales 6,500 bushels Indiana, at 56½c. OATS in limited demand; sales 2,300 bushels Canadian, at 36c. BARLEY and RYE scarce and quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat; 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—400 bbls. Flour; 13,300 bushels Wheat; 8,600 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,656 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; and 5,500 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 20.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 7,000 bales, at unchanged rates. PORK firm; Mess, $19. LARD in kegs, 12¾c. EXCHANGE—On London. 110@110¼@110½; and with bills of land, 109@109½. Sight Exchange on New-York, ½ ₽ cent. premium.

MOBILE, Wednesday, June 20.

COTTON unchanged. Sales, to-day, 50 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 21.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 96⅞; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 53¾; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

A Ride Through the Central Park—Visit to Washington Heights.

A Look at Our Schools—Tommy makes a brief stay in the Tombs, &c.

One of the most pleasing entertainments yet given the Japanese was that afforded them yesterday afternoon—a visit to the Central Park. The party consisted of all the higher officers of the Embassy, including the three Princes and "TOMMY," the Naval Commission and the special Committee of the Common Council. The party of Japanese numbered thirteen, and their appearance in front of the Metropolitan in the act of entering their carriages created quite a sensation on Broadway. TOMMY was as usual the principal object of attraction, and took his seat after a hop, skip and jump from the house to the vehicle as if he was running a gauntlet for his life.

On entering the Park it was found, in spite of Capt. DUPONT's fear that public notice of the intended visit would draw a crowd, that Mr. OLMSTED, the efficient Architect-in-Chief, had made such police arrangements as to render the drive through the grounds exceedingly pleasant. There was, however, but little disposition evinced among those in the Park to annoy the visiters with more than a passing scrutiny. They were permitted to enjoy, almost unmolested, a view of the spacious drives, the romantic lake, the deep cut, cross-roads and tunnels, the vast new reservoir, the ball ground, cricket ground, and last, though by no means least, the delightful Ramble, with its labyrinth of shady walks, luxuriant shrubbery, and beautiful landscape effects; the fine stone bridges, and in short all the varied beauties whose gradual growth our citizens have so delighted to watch, and, since their completion, to enjoy.

A JAPANESE TREE FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.

Mr. OLMSTED took occasion to make the visit still more interesting by transplanting, in their presence, a fine specimen of a tree—a native of Japan.

The tree had been prepared, and a hole for it dug, close by the side of the carriage road, on the north side of the rocky ledge, south of the lake. The carriage stopped here, and the Superintendent then made a request, through the interpreter, that the first Ambassador would assist in planting it. He at once assented, and upon seeing the tree, recognized it with manifest interest and pleasure, turning to the Superintendent, and making signs to show that it would grow to be three feet thick in the trunk. He then held the tree while the gardeners filled the hole. The tree is of a sort recently obtained from Japan, and is called by botanists the *Cryptomeria Japonica*. It grows very rapidly and attains in Japan a height of 100 feet. Its inclination to rapid growth, however, makes it too tender to be planted in this climate except in peculiar circumstances. The tree planted yesterday is set at the foot of a rocky ledge, where the soil is meagre, and where it will be shaded. The growth will consequently be slow, and the wood become mature early in the Fall; and thus, it is supposed, it will be able to bear the Winter. There is a specimen treated in a similar way at Fishkill, which has lived through several Winters.

The tree is one of those obtained by the Superintendent during his journey in England last year, and is considered a very fine one. It is a very beautiful tree, and was called by DOWNING "The Queen of Evergreens."

Having planted the tree, the Ambassadors and their suite ran up the hill like a parcel of children, and pulled out their opera-glasses to see the Park. They remained here half an hour, lounging on the rocks and smoking their pipes, some of them examining the trees and plants with no little interest.

The Park keepers managed exceedingly well to keep back the large crowd which had gathered on the road, and no one, except the officials, attempted to ascend the hill while the Japanese occupied it. Before the party left, the Superintendent in behalf of the Commissioners of the Park, thanked the Ambassadors for their service in planting the tree, and expressed the hope that many generations might sit under its shade and gratefully remember its origin. The chief Ambassador answered that he was much pleased with his visit to the Park; and it is said by the naval officers that nothing they have seen has more interested the Japanese.

VISIT TO WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Resuming their carriages, the party took occasion to avail themselves of an invitation to visit the residence of Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT of Washington Heights, where a *matinée* was given in honor of the Japanese Princes. The entrance to the grounds was ornamented with the American and Japanese ensigns interwoven, and within, a festive party was assembled to the number of several hundreds. The entertainment comprised a concert directed by Sig. MUZIO, dancing for those who chose, strolling through the tastefully arranged walks, or in the large conservatory; bowling or billiards in the host's private establishment, lounging in the shade on the sloping banks of the Hudson, or feasting in any of the multitude of bowers, Summer houses and tents, erected for the purpose in various portions of the premises. The Embassy, after being formally welcomed, strolled through the grounds down to the woody banks, lighted their pipes, took out their opera glasses, and enjoyed the scene. Subsequently, they were provided with an appropriate entertainment of rice, fish, and other of their favorite edibles, plentifully garnished with champagne. They remained about two hours, and then returned to the hotel. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Aldermen BOOLE and BAGLEY, Councilman VAN TINE, Mayor WOOD, Judge RUSSELL, Ex-Lieut. BARTLETT, and Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS.

VISITING OUR SCHOOLS.

Yesterday morning City Superintendent S. S. RANDALL, together with Mr. RICHARD WARREN and Mr. THOMAS BOESE, waited upon the Embassy at the Metropolitan for the purpose of tendering an invitation for the appointment of a Japanese Committee to visit the Normal School. Capt. DUPONT promised to transmit the reply to the Clerk of the Board. MATSSMOTO has already visited the School, but at so late an hour that he had little opportunity of viewing the working of the system. It is to be hoped, however, that the Japanese will not think that our educational institutions always inculcate such manners as were displayed at the University Commencement at Niblo's yesterday. OMAHA and KEESA unfortunately ventured in, and were immediately surrounded with eager applicants for cards, and even after one of them showed by his hunting watch that he had been at work an hour, and positively refused to write more, the crowd still pressed—the females by no means, to their credit, being foremost among the opponents to their departure. The stripling orators were wholly neglected for the nonce.

A very small party, including TOMMY, took occasion to visit the Tombs yesterday morning, in charge of one of the officers. They did not express a desire to remain long.

SHOPPING.

No less than thirty-five of the subordinate officials started off in small parties yesterday morning on shopping excursions—a policeman accompanying each squad. They appear to have reserved their spare cash for outlay here, and invest in all manner of dry goods, hardware, firearms, jewelry, glass ware, optical instruments and innumerable other evidences of our ingenuity and art—doubtless when our commerce with Japan is fully opened, to be returned to us in the shape of duplicate imitations and improvements. OGURE-BUNGO-NO-KAMI is said to be greatly in favor of introducing American improvements in Japan; another of the Embassy is said to have formed a determination to study English navigation and military tactics, and even the famous TOMMY, it is rumored, desires to become naturalized.

The Japanese love for art was illustrated yesterday in two ways. The first was a novel method adopted by a Japanese artist of telling a waiter that he wanted Mr. SIMEON LELAND—that of drawing the amiable host's portrait so accurately that it was immediately recognized. The second was the reception by Col. THORPE, from one of the Embassy, of an order to paint a miniature of Niagara Falls for the Tycoon.

Among other places visited by the Japanese yesterday were MORAND'S Photographic Gallery, No. 411 Broadway, and A. T. STEWART'S Marble Palace. At the latter place they made a number of purchases and received some presents. The entire Embassy and suite have been invited to visit Niagara Falls *via* the People's line of steamboats and New-York Central Railroad, free of expense.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCHOOL RECEPTION AND EXHIBITION.—In accordance with the annual custom the pupils of Grammar School No. 29, in the First Ward, gave a reception yesterday to the local Board and numerous other guests. The building was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the children in holiday attire, with faces radiant with happiness, made the occasion one of real festivity. The exercises—conducted by the principals, Mr. L. W. ASMAN and Mrs. C. A. TIER—consisted of singing, recitations, dialogues and speeches. Among the dialogues were three original ones, evincing great credit on the part of the composers, Miss M. VREELAND and Miss E. BURKE, pupils of the school. The excellent solo singing of Master AULD and Miss E. BLACKBURN afforded great pleasure, and a recitation by Miss SPRINGER, of "The Auction Extraordinary," fairly "brought down the house." Addresses adapted to the comprehension of the youthful auditors, were made by HENRY RIDDLE, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Esq., one of the Trustees, and others, and the certificates and premiums were awarded by CHARLES McCAY, Esq. The programme was made up with very good taste, and the entire proceedings reflected credit alike upon pupils and teachers.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Between two and three hundred people assembled at Palace Garden yesterday afternoon to witness the ascension of Miss MYRA ROSELLA in her balloon *Venus*, which was advertised to go up on Tuesday last, but failed to do so on account of the unfavorable weather. Though the weather yesterday was not much better, still Miss ROSELLA was on hand, and anxious to make the ascension, but the tender solicitude of the spectators would not permit her to undertake the perilous voyage. Mr. GEO. WISE, a son of the well known aeronaut of the same name, addressed the spectators, stating that the wind was too high for a safe ascension, but that Miss ROSELLA was anxious to fulfill her engagement, and, in order to test the sentiment of those present, he would put it to vote whether she should go or not. The crowd voted unanimously that Miss ROSELLA should not go, whereupon Mr. WISE volunteered to take her place, in order that the party might not be altogether disappointed. At 5¼ o'clock Mr. WISE stepped into the car, the ropes were cut, and the balloon immediately shot up into the region of the clouds. When last seen, it was sailing in the direction of Newark, but it was so soon obscured by the clouds that it was impossible to tell what course it might ultimately take.

LAYING OUT THE UPPER PART OF NEW-YORK.—The Commission appointed to lay out that portion of the City lying north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street are endeavoring to make what progress they can, without funds. It comprises Messrs. Isaac Dyckman, Charles M. Conolly, John F. Seaman, James C. Willett, Henry H. Elliott and Isaac P. Martin. Their application to the Board of Supervisors for an appropriation of $20,000 yet remains in the hands of the Committee on Annual Taxes of that body, while a communication from the Croton Board, suggesting that the Common Council request these Commissioners to consider certain matters pertaining to drainage, remains unread in the Board of Aldermen.

CASE OF THE SCHOONER MARGUERITA.—The alleged slaver *Marguerita*, which was seized by the Marshal's deputy and brought back as she was about leaving this port on Wednesday, remains at anchor off the Battery. LEWIS VIENNA, who claims to be owner of the vessel, appeared yesterday before United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM, and gave bonds to abide the result of the suit against the vessel. She will therefore be released, and allowed to pursue her voyage.

THE LAST OF THE CHAMBERLAINCY AS IT WAS.—The Chamberlaincy as it was vested in the person and charge of Mr. A. V. STOUT will to-day be finally and fully transferred to the new Chamberlain, Mr. N. C. PLATT. The old accounts—those of Mr. STOUT—being adjusted—the money belonging to the City, which has remained in his possession, together with the books, will be given into Mr. PLATT's hands.

DOGS WHOSE DAYS HAVE BEEN CURTAILED.—Since the municipal raid began on the canine race this Summer, no less than 635 have been captured, at a cost of $158, and nearly all of them have paid the penalty of being abroad, unmuzzled, contrary to law, at the "dog pound." Several complaints of dog-stealing against various parties have been made to the Corporation Attorney.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Excise Commissioners, during their meeting yesterday, granted sixteen licenses to inn-keepers and one to a storekeeper, at $30 each. The Commissioners believe that above 500 licenses will be granted this year.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE SOUND.—Mr. CHARLES T. CROMWELL offers one hundred dollars reward for the recovery of the body of his son—CHARLES B. CROMWELL—who was drowned on Tuesday evening in the Sound, near Glen Cove, by the capsizing of a small sail boat.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met yesterday at the usual hour, but no business of interest was transacted. The daily report of the Sanitary Squad was received, and the usual action taken.

Police Reports.

ARRESTS LAST EVENING.

The police of Newark telegraphed, last evening, that they had arrested John Stewart, the young scoundrel who robbed a poor blind Indian on the Erie Railroad train, a few days since, of about $75 worth of fancy articles which he was bringing to this City for sale. Very little of the property was recovered....Silas Herbert, a sailor, was taken into custody by Officer Rode, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of having, with two confederates, stolen a patent-lever watch from Nicholas Roach, a New-York pilot, whom they induced to go up an alley-way in James-street, in April last. Herbert has since been to sea, and has just returned....Jeremiah Powers, a deck-hand on board the propeller *Niagara*, has been enriching himself of late by stealing portions of the boat's machinery and disposing of it to junk dealers. Officer Holland, of the Harbor Police, captured him with about $25 worth of brass journals in his possession. He had already sold some of the machinery, valued at $56....James Ross, a young Irishman, was found wandering up Roosevelt-street with his cheek-bone split and his face so bruised and cut that pieces of the flesh hung down! He was only able to articulate that a ruffian known as Boston Jack had assailed him, without provocation, upon one of the docks. He was sent to the Hospital.

ARREST OF A PECULATING PORTER AND TWO ALLEGED RECEIVERS.

Frederick Banker, a young German, engaged since February last as porter in the store of Messrs. Hornthal & Whitehead, No. 19 Dey-street, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of robbing his employers. Sewing silk and gentlemen's Summer clothing have been missed from the store in large quantities lately, and an evening or two since Banker was observed by Sergeant Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, endeavoring to dispose of some property of the description mentioned, at a second-hand dealer, in Baxter-street. He was watched by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, who was detailed for the purpose, and finally taken into custody. Banker then confessed that he had stolen, among other things, eighteen pounds of sewing silk, worth $5 per pound, and disposed of it for 50 cents and $1. Jacob Havens and Mark Beekman, keepers of second-hand places at Nos. 98 and 34 Baxter-street, in whose possession some of the property was found, were also apprehended as receivers of stolen goods. The trio were committed for examination by Justice KELLY.

TOO EAGER FOR A BARGAIN.

Thomas Kelligsett, of No. 21 Baxter-street, was apprehended yesterday by Detective Dusenbury for having purchased a stolen watch, valued at $45, for about one-fourth of its value. The time-piece in question and five breastpins were the proceeds of a robbery committed on the night of the 13th inst., at the house of Mr. Ralph Henchliff, No. 93 Quarry-street, Newark, N. J., by two men named Peterson and Charlton, who are in custody awaiting trial for the offence. One of the prisoners told where he had disposed of the watch, but, on application to Kelligsett for its restoration, he denied any knowledge of it. Subsequently, however, it was found in his trunk, when he admitted having purchased it, but said he did not suppose for a moment he was dealing with a thief. Justice KELLY would not credit his story, and committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

AN ASSIGNEE OF AN ESTATE CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Mr. John A. Vanderburg, a farmer living at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday, to answer a complaint for perjury. The complainant, Mr. Robert McKinstry, alleged that Mr. Vanderburg swore falsely before Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq., a referee appointed by the Supreme Court, to take testimony in an action brought by him against the estate of David M. Messerole, deceased, for which the defendant was assignee, with reference to matters materially affecting the issue of the cause. Vanderburg was required to furnish $1,000 bail for his appearance to answer.

ARREST FOR COUNTERFEITING.

On Wednesday night a counterfeit two dollar bill on the Bank of Jersey City was tendered in the bar-room of John Lange, No. 127 Roosevelt-street, in payment for some liquor, by a young man named Edward Walsh. He was told that it was bad, when he offered another of the same description. Lange thereupon had him arrested, and a search of his pockets resulted in finding $15 in change besides $13 in good bills. The circumstances were deemed sufficient by Justice KELLY to warrant the detention of the accused on suspicion of being a counterfeiter.

Coroners' Inquests.

VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

ADOLPH MAZURKIEWIEZ, a boy three years of age, while playing at a fifth story window of the house No. 343 East Tenth-street, missed his balance, and fell to the sidewalk. He did not survive his injuries long, and yesterday Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body....Yesterday morning, the body of DENNIS MCCARTY was found in the water, at the foot of Morton-street, North River. Deceased was seen alive as late as 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon; but the testimony taken by Coroner JACKMAN failed to show under what circumstances he was drowned. He was an Irishman, 46 years of age, and resided at No. 131 Leroy-street....Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body of WM. KIRWIN, who was found drowned at the foot of Forty-fourth-street, East River. Deceased had been missing about a week, and as he was known to have been on a drunken bout at the time of his disappearance, it is believed that he fell into the water while intoxicated.

A LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

ELLEN MCDONALD, a girl 12 years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, in consequence of burns received on Tuesday evening last by the overturning of a fluid lamp in the store No. 8 Franklin-street. It was shown by the testimony taken by Coroner SCHIRMER that ELLEN and her aunt were in the store, when a portion of the ceiling fell, and a piece of it struck the little girl so violently upon the head that she fainted. When she returned to consciousness, she saw flames behind the counter, caused by the overturning of the lamp, which had also been displaced by the mortar, and fearing for the safety of her aunt, who was standing by, she ran to assist her. Unfortunately her own dress came in contact with the fluid, and she was instantly in a blaze.

SUICIDE OF A PAUPER.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon the remains of ANDREW SCHENSKY, a Pole, who cut his throat with a razor in Essex Market Prison on Monday last. Deceased until recently was in good circumstances, but misfortune came upon him, and he became reduced to the level of a vagrant. He finally applied for admission to the Workhouse, and Justice STEERS made out a commitment for him. During his confinement in the Essex Market Prison, awaiting a conveyance to Blackwell's Island, he drew a razor across his throat, inflicting injuries which resulted in his death. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

A SAILOR KILLED BY A FALL.

On the 19th inst., ANTONIO ROSE, a Portuguese employed on board the steamship *Albatross*, fell into the hold of that vessel and suffered injuries which resulted in his death yesterday. Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the circumstances, and the jury found a verdict of "accidental death."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—Last evening a fireman residing at No. 83 Pineapple-street, was struck by engine No. 3 and severely injured....Several squads of the Japanese visited different places of interest in the city yesterday. Two—one an M. D.—visited the Inspector of Police office, took notes of the Rogue's Gallery, and examined the operation of the Police Telegraph very critically....HENRY PAYSON, one of the earliest settlers of Williamsburgh, and who held several offices of trust when that portion of the city was a small village, died at his residence in Bowronville yesterday morning at an advanced age....Mr. DUNHAM, of No. 247 South Fourth-street, was severely bitten in the hand, yesterday, by a dog, supposed to be rabid. He received prompt medical attention, and no serious result is anticipated....St. Paul's (R. C.) Church, on Court-street, was struck by lightning during the storm Wednesday evening last. The damage done was very small....On Wednesday night, the store of CHRISTIAN HUNKER, corner Flushing-avenue and Broadway, was entered by burglars, who carried away $13, all in pennies. On the same night the house of GEORGE HOWARD, No. 272 South First-street, was entered and property valued at over $100 carried away....CATHARINE JOHNSON, colored, of Weeksville, died on one of the Fulton ferry boats, yesterday morning, of a disease of the heart....The Common Council Committee held another session in the Governor's Room, City Hall, last evening, to hear argument for and against the proposed Prospect Parks. The Committee adjourned for one week.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day, Nos. 55, 4, 59, 60. Circuit Court—Nos. 120, 121, 127, 128, 129, 130, 114.

Hudson River Items.

CORONER'S VERDICT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Coroner GRIFFIN, of Sing Sing, held an inquest at Peekskill, on Wednesday night, at 5 o'clock, upon the bodies of GEORGE RAWCLIFF, THOMAS GRANGER and HENRY W. HALL, the three men who were run over and killed while fighting on the track, near that village. Several witnesses were examined, and from their testimony it was proved that the engineer blew the whistle six or seven times, and that no notice was taken of the signal. The verdict of the Jury was that the men were killed on the track, and the Company were censured for the rate at which the train was running at the time. The bodies were interred yesterday.

An inquest was also held at Tarrytown, yesterday, upon the body of the unknown man who was killed by either falling or jumping from the train, at the dépôt of that place, on Wednesday morning. Nothing was learned regarding him or of the exact cause of his death. He was found dead after the train left the dépôt, with his neck broken and his head bruised. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. As no one claimed the body it was buried at the expense of the county.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On Monday last a melancholy and fatal accident occurred to Mr. B. G. BENTLEY, a gentleman residing at Claverack, Columbia County. He was struck on the head while passing under a bridge on the Hudson and Boston Railroad. Mr. BENTLEY and two or three friends were on their way to Hudson from Claverack, and Mr. BENTLEY undertook to climb one of the freight cars to obtain a better view of the country, when, as the train was passing under Ludlow's bridge, his head was nearly severed from his body by coming in contact with it. He lived only a few moments. Mr. BENTLEY was steward of the Hudson River Institute, and was highly respected.

Naval Intelligence.

A note from a naval official at Norfolk states that the new steam gun-boat *Pawnee*, in leaving harbor, was working admirably, as far as the Lights. She is to go to the Mediterranean, if her trial trip prove successful. Our Norfolk correspondent, writing on the 19th, informs us that, in compliance with the desire of the Department, the preparations for the departure of the Richmond steam sloop are rapidly approaching completion. She is also to join the Mediterranean fleet, from which the *Wabash* recently returned. Our naval rank in "the Straits" is at present inferior to that of all other powers, there being only the steam gun-boat *Iroquois* representing our navy there. The *Macedonian* corvette is on her way home. The British forces consist of 22 vessels, carrying 532 guns, and manned by 5,800 men; the French of 12 vessels, manned by upwards of 3,000 men. The unsettled state of European affairs has rendered the increase of our squadron in the Mediterranean a matter of expediency.

A somewhat large number of sailors having deserted from the steam frigate *Niagara*, an order has been received to reinforce the crew of that vessel by 120 men. They will go on board to-day, at noon when the *Niagara* is to haul into the stream.

The United States surveying steamer *Bibb* was yesterday taken on "the sections" at Jersey City, in order to have her copper overhauled, preparatory to a cruise on the coast of Maine. The surveying schooner *Varino* has been ordered from Brooklyn to examine some shoals on the North River.

The Marine garrison at the Navy-yard now consists of about 50 rank and file. The Marines composing the late guard of the *Perry* will be paid off to-day, at the barracks.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

Young Lawyers and others, before engaging in practice, would do well to have a carefully prepared Phrenological Chart, from which they may learn how to direct their powers to the best advantage; to overcome diffidence and sensitiveness, and to understand exactly the sphere or place in life they can best fill. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives charts, with full written descriptions of character, daily.

[Advertisement.]

THE REASON WHY.—Many complain of heaviness and low spirits during the warm weather, while others bear up under it with great elasticity of mind and body. The reason of this difference, unaccountable at first, is now plain enough. Those who have retained their ponderous chapeaux, or have bought Summer Hats of others than KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, have been unjustly oppressed and sink under their weight; while those who have dealt with our prince of chapaliers, whose Hats combine the trinity of airy lightness, flexible strength and becoming grace, feel as gay-hearted as a young heir with a happy life before him.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOUSEKEEPER' RIFLE, OR PATENT INSECT POWDER BLOWER, loaded with REYNARD & Co.'s Insect Powder, is the best and most reliable article for the cheap and speedy destruction of bedbugs, roaches, croton-bugs, ants, moths, fleas, flies, mosquitos and garden insects. If you wish to get rid of your rats without having them die in their holes, use REYNARD & Co.'s Infallible Vermin Destroyer. Sold by all Druggists.

CONTRACTS taken on the "NO CURE NO PAY" principle for cleansing dwellings of all kinds of vermin. Principal dépôt No. 167 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Pure Blood gives health and strength, foul blood produces disease and death; in king's evil, salt rheum and scrofulous blood there is but one medicine able to thoroughly cleanse—it is HOLLOWAY'S PILLS; in fifty years' continuous trial they have never failed.

[Advertisement.]

THE EAR.—The number and importance of the engagements of Dr. HARTLEY, the Aurist, will preclude the possibility of receiving any more new patients after July 1. No. 134 Fourteenth street, near the Academy of Music.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

WOLFE'S celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be in the hands of every traveller. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and fruit stores.

"ALSO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC,"
BRANDY IN BOTTLES,
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
PORT WINE
FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines, should give the preference to the above. They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 21.—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Ferrer, Mrs. Colas and servant, Rev. R. R. Booth, Mrs. and Miss Booth, Mrs. Robelina, Miss Erlinger, Mr. Nicholson and 4 children, Misses Nicholson, (2,) Miss [illegible] Bayley, Miss Crosby, Gen. Cooper and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Dilavan, child and servant, W. J. Harrison, Mrs. Frost, E. M. Needles, Schlessinger, T. Potter, Gustavus Frings, Hamilton, George Thompson, Stephen Hill, C. Winger, Rev. S. Reed, H. Bleecker, Jr., E. Morton, H. T. Cox, Miss McMaster, Miss Jackson, Stephen Price, Master Dilavan, Mr. Ferrer, Jr., H. M. Booth, Lieut. McAuley and lady, George Cockburn, Mr. Mulligan, J. M. Macrad, A. Berger, De la Terre, C. H. Low, A. D. Letson, Thos. E. Stewin, Josiah Hall, Jr., Wm. Austin, Capt. E. Caldwell, L. F. Leseroft, L. Herrmann, Lieut. Wilkinson, Hopewell Smith, Baron Osten Sacken, J. T. Scott, H. Rhine and lady, Mr. Ferrer, A. Colas, Nolan, Bibby, M. Atwood and Bro., Charles Delius, Rus, J. Lowitz, G. H. Humphreys, Von Hain, J. J. Kendall, J. G. Seabrook, Angell and brother, Capt. N. D. Kelly, Messrs. Pratt, King, J. W. Tarry, Pace, Wilkins, P. F. Frolsom, Vinton, H. K. Lafarge, Charles de Greck, Lewis L. Simon, Thomas, J. L. Jenkins, H. Henry, Alex. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood and 2 children, Mr. H. Stopp, Danvers, Robert Jack, Martin, J. Beard, Mrs. Walker, Miss Walker, Leavin, Mr. and Mrs. Job, F. Feri, Henry Crooks. Total, 113.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon sets....10 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 24 | Gov. Island.11 13 | Hell Gate... 12 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Ludlam & Heineken; Huntsville, Stannard, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Prince Albert, Prowse, Galway, Am. Express Co.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia, W. Dalzell.

Ship Golden State, Raulett, San Francisco, J. J. Earle.

Barks Geitard, (Old.,) Kanges, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; N. H. Gaston, Parmlee, Barbados, Bishop & Bros.

Brigs Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; A. Gilbert, (Br.,) Burgess, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; Lauretta, Jackson, Accra and a market, Trask & Dearborn.

Schooners North State, Horton, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Marcelia, Crocket, Boston, master; Whistler, Presbury, Taunton, master; F. Satterly, Cooper, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool June 9, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. June 9, off the Bell Buoy passed ships Harvest and Ellen Austin, for New-York. 16th, off Tuskar, passed steamship Europa. Off Minihead, passed steamship Kangaroo, bd. in. 12th, 5 A. M., passed steamship Anglo-Saxon, bd. E. 17th, 3 P. M., passed schr. Elizabeth Ann, of Provincetown, fishing. 19th, at 6 P. M., passed H. M. S. Cossack, for Halifax, and ship J. C. Boynton, for New York, from Newcastle. Arr. off the Battery at 7:26 A. M.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. Experienced a heavy N. E gale the entire passage.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Joseph Allen.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Trio, (Nor.,) Bryn, Newcastle 80 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Brig Sea Lark, Allen, Cadiz May 9, with wine, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Experienced westerly winds the entire passage. June 16, lat. 42 34, lon. 67, saw a bark strg. E. S. E., showing a white flag with red cross. June 18, off George's Banks, passed large quantities of white pine boards and planks. 21st, 25 miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook, took pilot from boat Washington, No. 4.

Brig Norfolk, (of Eastport,) Andrews, Port-au-Prince 17 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. June 13, Chincoteague bearing N. 25 miles, saw the wreck of a vessel of about 200 tons, with jibboom and tafrail just projecting above water.

Brig Bermuda, (Br., of Sunderland,) Hall, Gibraltar 54 ds., with mdse. to Giro & Francia.

Brig J. W. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Alpha, (Br.,) Holmes, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Wreath, Rander, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Hylas, Pressey, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Nicanor, (of Bangor,) Parker, Lingann, C. B., 12 ds., with coals to E. Cunard. Has had thick foggy weather nearly the whole passage.

Schr. Mary Boyd, Lubec 5 ds., with fish and plaster to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Bearse, Boston 4 ds., via Sandy Hook, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Ruby, Tracy, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Potomac, Little, Franklin, Me., 7 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Mary Emily, Dibble, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Cole, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. J. H. Northam, Reed, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Augusta, Hutchings, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Augusta, Kelly, Malden, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Granite State, Hallet, Boston, to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. E. A. Anderson, Kramer, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. E. B. Conklin, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Vermillion, Emery, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. A Van Cleaf, Holmes, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Vintage, Coleman, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Mary Elisabeth, Sears, Roxbury 3 ds.

Schr. George and Emily, Herring, Norwalk 2 ds.

Schr. Chariot, ——, New-Haven in ballast.

Schr. Hero, Wells, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Sarah Gardner, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Sloop Rhode Island, Remington, Providence.

Sloop Lacon, Bearse, Boston, J. W. McKee.

WIND—During the day, N. E.; sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Prince Albert, for Galway; Roanoke, for Norfolk; Huntsville, for Savannah. Ship Golden State, for San Francisco, and anchored at S. W. Spit. Barks Mayflower, for Barbados; N. H. Gaston, for do. Brig Anita Damon, for Kingston.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, June 21, sunset.—Steamer Prince Albert, for Galway, cld. the Bar at 2:30 P. M., bd. out. One herm. brig going up Bay. Wind moderate, S. E.; cloudy.

HIGHLANDS, June 21, sunset.—No inward-bd. vessels in sight. Wind fresh, S. E.; cloudy.

FORT HAMILTON, June 21, sunset.—One herm. brig coming up the Lower Bay, and another near the Hook. Wind moderate; dark and cloudy.

NEWPORT, June 20.—Arr. schrs. Sarah Ann, Roe, and Baker, from Philadelphia for Boston; Oregon, Nash and Rockland, from New-York.

BOSTON, June 21.—Arr. ship G. F. Patten, Mitchell, Cadiz; bark Jehu, Dawes, Palermo; brigs Lizabel, Colley, Messina; Evergreen, Dahin, Cienfuegos.

Miscellaneous.

ELSINORE, June 5.—The ship Golden Eagle, after being repaired, and that part of her cargo destined for New-York being reloaded, sailed from here on the morning of the 3d inst. The ship Volga, of Boston, from Cronstadt, left this port at the same time. The Telegraph, of Boston, sld. on the 30th ult., and the Cyarina, of Boston, on the afternoon of the 2d, both from Cronstadt for Boston.

The brig Randolph, previously reported ashore on Middle Ground, near Cape Henry, nearly touched, got off with the tide, and proceeded on her voyage.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, June 4, brigs Echo, Rice, for New-York in 7 ds., Conquest, Johnson, dischg.; Baltimore, Potter, dischg.; Maria, Wright, for Boston in 3 ds.; bark Lucy Ann, Kerigan, dischg.; schr. Frances B. Hawkins, Johnson, do.

[PER ASIA.]

Arrived from New-York—A. F. Linnell, at Tarragona.
Arrived from Savannah—Arab, at Queenstown.
Arrived from Philadelphia—Neptune, at Londonderry.
Arrived from Apalachicola—Bay State, at Liverpool.
Arrived from New-Orleans—Drata and Vilfredo, at Barcelona; Bazaar and Eliza Bonsell, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Charleston—Maria, at Paimbeuf; Encantadora, Concordi, Pablo, Palmyra and Papelle, at Barcelona; Chase, at Liverpool.

WHITE LINEN PANTS,

$1 to $3.

At EVANS' and Fulton-st.

ALPACA COATS,

$1 50 to $3.

At EVANS', and Fulton-st.

WHITE DUCK COATS,

$1 50 to $6,

At EVANS', and Fulton-st.

FINE MARSEILLES VESTS,

$1 to $3 50,

At EVANS', and Fulton-st.

THIN PANTS, 75c. TO $3.

Thin Coats, 75c. to $6.
Linen Dusters, $1 to $3 50,

At EVANS', and Fulton-st.

Between Gold and Cliff sts.

LOST—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF UNION-square, on Wednesday evening, a black Newfoundland DOG, with white feet, white nose and breast and white on tip of his tail. A reward of $3 will be paid on returning him at No. 879 Broadway.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD, INDUSTRIOUS girl to do the general housework of a small private family. A suitable person will find a good situation. None need apply without City references. Call at No. 138 East Broadway.